BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscrib ers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1860. NO. 28.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,				1 00
Do.	do. 2	do		1 25
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

DENTISTRY.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
A GRADUATE IN MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the dental structure.

Particular attention will be given to the treatment of and regulating children's teeth.

Office and residence on Market Street, building formerly occupied by J. G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19th, 1860 21-3m*

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d. 1859 17—

JOHN F. HERRING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will attend promptly to all business in above line entrusted to his care.
Office on North Water Street, over H. VonGlaghn's Store.
December 8th, 1859—15-3m*

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.

A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

J. H. ROTHWELL,
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will attend promptly to the collection of all Accounts, Notes, &c., entrusted to his care, for a reasonable commission; and will attend all Courts in the adjoining Counties for that purpose.
He also continues the Agency for the sale of Books, Newspapers, Periodicals, &c.
November 18, 1859—12-tf.

W. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR*, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.

REFERS TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

OWEN & YARBROUGH

HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

H. W. GROVES,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
September 23, 1859—4-6m

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.

☞ Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

ALLEN & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.

THE SUBSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—152-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES.
STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of E. WHITMAN & CO.'S (Baltimore) celebrated AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE POWERS, are prepared to furnish the same at *Baltimore prices* at shortest notice.
Circulars containing list of articles with prices furnished by ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Wilmington, N. C., October 21, 1859. 8-1y

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while *All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor*.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *Cholera Morbus*, and a preventive of *Cholera*.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice* removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for *Fever and Ague, Chill Fever* and all Fevers of a *Bilious type*. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Dr. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. York.
Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

AYER'S AGUE CURE,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is longer called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well ass the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great varity of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases.—The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures: and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.

All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 11, 1860. 108-1aweow—20-eowly

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS AND INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

"*A simple and elegant combination for* COUGHS, &c.
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"*I recommend their use to* PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.

"*Most salutary relief in* BRONCHITIS."
Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.

"*Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from* COLD."
Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"*Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with* SPEAKERS *and* SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"*Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me.*"
Rev. E. ROWLEY, A. M.,
President Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.
Also, BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES, or *Cathartic Lozenges, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bilious Affections, &c.*
Feb. 2nd, 1860. 23-3m

PAINTS—PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

FANCY ARTICLES,

PATENT MEDICINES, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, &c., always on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
Feb. 16. W. H. LIPPITT, Druggis & Chemist.

Wanted.

WANTED,

A TEACHER for School District No. 41, New Hanover county. None need apply unless they can come well recommended, and having undoubted Southern principles.
Feb. 16, 1860.—25-3t* THOS. S. PICKETT, Ch'n.

HAIL COLUMBIA! THE SOUTH FOREVER!

THE SUBSCRIBER is now in market for a number of LIKELY NEGROES, for which he is determind to pay the highest prices. Persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to call on me soon, or address me at Clinton, N. C. B. C. BARDEN.
Feb. 9th, 1860 24-3m*

For Sale and to Let.

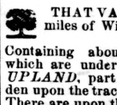
LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24. 27 tf

FOR SALE,
BY MERRIMAN & NEWBURY.

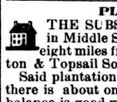
20 BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES;
2,000 lbs. RICE;
50 bbls. Wachovia Mills and Fayetteville FLOUR;
5 bhds. new crop MOLASSES;
3 " old " " good;
100 CAST PLOUGHS—Nos. 6, 10, 11, 50, 60.
50 wrought-iron " Bager Broon Pattern—$3 75.
30 Casteel " Nos. 10, 11, 50, 60.
20 bbls. WHITE WHISKEY, (extra)
Coffee, Sugar, Pot and Earthenware, and all other kinds of goods usually kept for sale by merchants. Our spring goods are daily expected. Give us a call. We will sell you at small profits. Bacon & Corn, Chickens and Eggs, taken in exchange. Cash paid for Turpentine.
Magnolia, N. C., March 1, 1860.—27-2m.

FOR SALE.



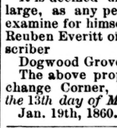
THAT VALUABLE RICE PLANTATION within two miles of Wilmington, known as
SUMMER HILL,
Containing about 300 *ACRES OF RICE LAND*, 180 of which are under bank and ditch, and 1,100 *ACRES OF UPLAND*, part covered with Pine. A fine Vegetable Garden upon the tract of six acres, yielding a handsome income. There are upon the premises a small dwelling house, an excellent barn, thrasher carried by steam, negro houses, and all necessary out houses.
Terms accommodating. For further particulars, apply to D. PIGOTT, Broker and Auct'r.
Feb. 29th. 141-1t—27-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION in Middle Sound district, New Hanover county, about eight miles from Wilmington, part of it on the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road.
Said plantation contains 662 acres, more or less, of which there is about one hundred acres under cultivation. The balance is good wood land, susceptible of cultivation as corn or ground-pea land.
The improvements are a dwelling-house with suitable outhouses,—with a good well of water, and other conveniences.
It is deemed unnecessary to describe the place more at large, as any person desiring to purchase will of course examine for himself, which you can do by applying to Mr. Reuben Everitt on the premises, or by addressing the subscriber W. A. BLOODWORTH.
Dogwood Grove, New Hanover County, N. C.
The above property will be sold at public auction, at Exchange Corner, in the town Wilmington, on *TUESDAY, the 13th day of March*, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Jan. 19th, 1860. 21-2m*

VALUABLE FARMING AND TURPENTINE LANDS FOR SALE.



IMMEDIATELY on the North Eastern Railroad, at Bonneau's Depot, thirty-seven miles from the city of Charleston. Tract of LAND contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, two hundred cleared, about 400 acres PINE, OAK AND HICKORY LAND, and the balance well timbered PINE LAND.
The PLANTING LANDS AND RESIDENCE are situated one mile from Bonneau's Depot. The dwelling is a very comfortable HOUSE, with six rooms, Kitchen, good Servants' Houses, Barn, Stables, Carriage House, 8 or 10 Negro Houses—all framed buildings. The Pine Lands extend to Bonneau's Depot. Any one wishing to purchase, will apply to GEO. J. W. McCALL,
Feb. 23—26-2m* at Darlington C. H., S. C.

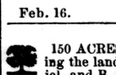
LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale *six hundred acres of well timbered Piney Land*, situated between Colley and South river, in Bladen County. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the Subscriber, or address him at Black River Chapel, N. C. E. J. ANDERS.
Feb. 23rd, 1860. 26-6t

TO PLANTERS AND GARDENERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale 60,000 barrels of Poudrette, made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company, in lots to suit purchasers. This article is in the twentieth year of its introduction into this country, and has outlived fertilizers of every other description, for the following reasons:
1st. It is made from the night soil of the City of New York, by the L. M. Co., who have a capital of over $100,000 invested in the business, which is at risk should they make a bad article.
2d. For corn and vegetables it is the cheapest, neatest and handiest manure in the world, it can be placed in direct contact with the seed, forces and ripens vegetation two weeks earlier, prevents the cut worm, *doubles the crop*, and is *without disagreeable odor*. Three dollars worth or two barrels is all sufficient to manure an acre of corn in the hill.
PRICE—1 bbl. $2,—2 bbls. $3 50,—5 bbls. $8, and over 6 bbls. $1 50 per bbl., delivered free of cartage to vessel or railroad in New York City.
A pamphlet cotaining every information, and certificates from farmers all over the United States, who have used it from two to seventeen years, will be sent free to any one applying for the same.
GRIFFING BROTHERS & CO.,
96 Courtlandt street, New York.
Feb. 16. 25-2m

LAND FOR SALE.

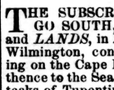


150 ACRES OF LAND in Sampson County, adjoining the lands of E. Gregory, widow Gavin, A. J. Daniel, and B. Pigford. There is a fine chance to improve the production of the land, as there is a marl bed of excellent quality on the cleared portion; it is also well adapted for corn or cotton, and would produce well with guano or plaster. There are also a few turpentine trees on the premises. Mr. E. Waters will show the lands to any person when called upon. Terms made to suit purchasers. Apply to W. R. BELL, Warsaw, N. C.
Feb. 2nd, 1860. 23-3m*

LAND FOR SALE.

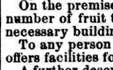
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION and LANDS*, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

VALUABLE WARSAW PROPERTY FOR SALE.



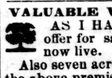
AS I HAVE CHANGED MY BUSINESS, I offer for sale the HOUSE AND LOT where I now live.
Also seven acres of improved LAND, suitable to go with the above premises.
The Buildings are all new, and front on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road. There is an excellent Garden and requisite fixtures.
There is two schools in the village—Male and Female.—The place is considered one of the most healthy in the State.
The furniture will be sold with the House, if desired.
Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to call as early as possible, as I am determined to sell.
Terms will be made easy. N. FREDERICK.
Warsaw, Duplin Co., N. C., Jan. 12, 1860—20-3m.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated within three miles of the village of Lillington, [formerly Long Creek] one mile from the county road, and seven miles from the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.
The tract of Land contains six hundred acres, two hundred of which is good farming land; about seventy acres of this latter is cleared. Four hundred acres of the tract is said to be as good Turpentine forest as there is in the country.
Any person wishing to purchase would do well to apply at an early day. Terms moderate. For further information apply to H. McALLISTER.
January 26th, 1860—22-tf.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go West, will sell, on moderate terms, his PLANTATION in Columbus county, situated 36 miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and within from half-a-mile to one-and-a-half miles from the Waccamaw Lake.
The tract contains 1,000 acres, of which 200 acres are under good fence, and in order for cultivation, and well adapted to the production of CORN, PEAS, COTTON and POTATOES. If desired, two Plantations might be made, containing 300 or 400 acres each, of good productive land, or the whole might be included in one plantation, well situated in one body.
The RANGE for Cattle and Hogs is unquestionably the best in the lower part of the State.
On the place is a NEW DWELLING, with seven comfortable rooms, Negro Houses, new Barn, and other usual outhouses. The stock would be sold with Plantation if desired.
Sept. 16, 1859—3-6m* H. J. SMITH.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, two of the acting Justices of said County, by the oath of Wm. T. Owen, that a slave, his property, named GUILFORD, hath run away, and is out, hid and lurking in swamps or some other place of concealment, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of the State of North Carolina and county of Sampson. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master, or other lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, in the town of Clinton, and two other public places of said county, and warn the said GUILFORD, that if he does not immediately return to his master, it is lawful for any person to take said slave by killing him, or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.
Given under our hands and seals, this 20th February, 1860.
L. A. POWELL, J. P., (Seal.)
B. CRUMPLER, J. P., (Seal.)

DESCRIPTION.

GUILFORD is of a reddish color, about 26 years of age, weighs 170 or 180 lbs. The toe next the great toe on each foot is about one joint longer than the rest; also, a slight defect in one eye.

$50 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR SAID NEGRO on delivery, dead or alive,—or confined in any Jail in the State. W. T. OWEN.
Feb. 23d, 1860. 27-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Equity—Fall Term, 1859.

James B. Monk, James Maxwell, Benjamin Carroll and wife Mary E., William Richie & wife Sarah W., James Evans, Wm. Evans, — Rives & wife, — Sanders and wife, and others, heirs at law of James Evans. } Petition to correct error in deed from Jas. Evans, &c.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT, that Benjamin Carroll and wife Mary E., William Richie and wife Sarah W., James Evans, William Evans, — Rives and wife, and — Sanders and wife, reside beyond the limits of the State: *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Wilmington Journal*, notifying said defendants to appear at the next Term of our Court of Equity, to be held at Kenansville, on the fourth Monday of March next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *proconfesso*, and set for hearing *exparte* as to them. Witness my hand officially, 1st day of February, A. D. 1860.
JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
[27-14MM—pr. adv. $5 62½.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1860.

William Brice, vs. Frank Brice. } Original Attachment, levied on Defendant's Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has left the State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, in this State, notifying the said Frank Brice to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in April, A. D., 1860, and defend this suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.
Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of January, 1860.
JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.
Feb. 16. [pr. adv. $5 62.] 26-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
BRUNSWICK COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1859.

Robert R. Clemmons, vs. Elizabeth Clemmons, } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the Court that Elesabeth Clemmons, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that publication be made according to law, commanding the said defendant to be and appear before the Judge of the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Brunswick, at the Court House in Smithville, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard exparte, and judgment taken pro confesso.
Witness, Philip Prioleau, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 8th day of February, 1860.
P. PRIOLEAU, Clerk.
Feb. 23. [pr. adv. $5 62.] 26-2w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1860.

William Brice, vs. John Brice. } Original Attachment, levied on Defendant's Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has left the State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, in this State, notifying the said John Brice to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in April, A. D., 1860, and defend this suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.
Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of January, 1860.
JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.
Feb. 17. [pr. adv. $5 62.] 26-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Solomon W. Nash vs. M. N. Leary, Exr., & others. } *In Equity: Fall Term*, 1859.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Court of Equity of the county of New Hanover, made in this cause at Fall Term, 1859, I shall expose to sale by public auction, at the Market House in Wilmington, on Monday, the 12th day of March next, the following described Lots in Wilmington—viz: "One Lot on Orange street, between Second and Third streets, adjoining the Lot of Benjamin Hoskins on the East, Mrs. Guthrie's on the South, and Mrs. Stowe's, and Mrs. Sintas's on the West side. ALSO,
The Lot immediately North of Dr. Dickson's residence, measuring fifty-six feet on Front Street, and running back seventy-nine feet five inches, with the use of a four feet alley on one side, and a six feet alley on the other. Also, three lots lying between North Boundary or Water Street and the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road—bounded on the East by Fifth Street, and on the West by Fourth Street, said lots being designated on the plat which forms a part of the deed from T. D. Meares, Clerk and Master, to Wm S. Campbell, as lots Nos. 85, 86 and 87.
I shall also offer for sale at the Court House door in *Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 6th day of March*, the HOUSE AND LOT in Fayetteville, on the west side of Winslow street, nearly opposite the foundry, now occupied by B. F. Pearce, being a part of the estate of Solomon W. Nash, deceased.
TERMS:—One-third cash—one-third at 6, and the other at 12 months from day of sale, with interest from that day.
A. M. WADDELL,
Clerk and Master in Equity.
February 2, 1860—23-tds.
"Fayetteville Observer" copy till day of sale.

Schools.

LILLINGTON ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., NORTH CAROLINA.
S. W. CLEMENT, PRINCIPAL.
J. O. BOWDEN, ASSISTANT.

THE NEXT SESSION will begin on the 1st of February. The Academy will be furnished by the beginning of the term with a suitable Library and a set of Philosophical Apparatus. Attention will be given to that much neglected but highly important branch, Physical Education, and especially to exercise in Drilling.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Tuition in Primary Department,	$12 50
" " Higher Branches,	16 00
" " Languages and Higher Mathematics,	20 00
Board, including everything,	$8 per month
Contingent expenses,	1 00

Deductions made at my option.
December 22d, 1859—17-3m.

MAGNOLIA COLLEGE.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on the 2nd Monday in December next, and continue 20 weeks. Magnolia is a village of recent growth, and is proverbial for health. It is situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, about midway between Wilmington and Goldsboro', and contains a number of handsome and tastefully arranged residences, a large and well constructed Church, (M. E.,) and three good stores. As evidence of the liberality, enterprise, and intelligence of the citizens, they have erected a College building at a cost of six or seven thousand dollars. This building is located at a sufficient distance from the railroad and depot, to be out of reach of the noise and excitement produced by the passing of the trains. The Male and Female departments will be conducted separately, in different apartments, conveniently fitted up for that purpose in the College. The studies pursued in both departments will be such as are best calculated to develope the minds of the pupils; and the instruction in all cases, will be thorough. Particular attention will be paid to the moral training of pupils. In the Male department, students will be prepared to enter the Freshman class at the University. The course of instruction pursued in the Female department will embrace all the branches, both solid and ornamental, usually taught in the best Female Seminaries.

Rates in Male Department,	$ 8, 12, 16 and $20.
" " Female "	8, 12 and $16.
Extra in the Female Department, Modern and Ancient Languages, each,	5.
Music on the Piano, with use of Instrument,	20.
Painting at the usual rates.	

Board in the best families, including everything, $8 per month.
P. C. SHAW, Principal of Male Department.
REBECCA SHAW, " " Female "
Duplin county, Nov. 21st, 1859 15-tf

General Notices.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having qualified at February Term, 1860, of Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Sampson county, as Administrators of the estate of Robert Merritt, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment. All persons having claims against said estate, must present them duly authenticated, as

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1860.

Death of Gen. Marsteller.

Died, in this town on Saturday, the 3rd instant, General L. H. Marsteller, aged about 56 years.

General Marsteller was a native of Virginia, but removed to Wilmington early in life, where he occupied a prominent and influential position until failing health compelled his retirement from active pursuits. At different times he filled various public positions of honor and responsibility, having represented this County in both branches of the State Legislature—been a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1835, been Collector of this Port and County Court Clerk for many years—been successively Colonel of the County, Brigadier General and Major General.

General Marsteller possessed a clear mind and sound judgment combined with popular manners, and those other sterling qualities of head and heart which gave to him the great popularity which he enjoyed.

"Long."

We seldom, if ever, write an article exceeding a column; and if we ever approach that limit, our cotemporary of the *Fayetteville Oberver*, or some of its correspondents, is sure to talk about our long article, or "harangue," or something of the kind. We opine that our articles are too long for them. A correspondent in the last *Observer*, whose etymology is defective, as he or she spells his or her name, *anti*-Humbug, when the proper spelling is plainly *Aunty*-Humbug, talks about our long harangue on the resolutions of the Opposition Convention, when the fact is, that we gave a history of the rise, progress and decline of that illustrious assemblage all in one brief column and two "sticks," as the printers have it. Tacitus himself never studied brevity more assiduously, nor, in the mere matter of brevity, did ever Tacitus perform such a feat.

As for the parody, we published the Opposition platform in full. So that every reader can judge for himself of the applicability of our remarks thereon.

☞ Mr. Seward has made his great and long expected effort in the Senate of the United States, placing himself easily at the head of his party, and in advance of all competitors of his own party, or as the telegraphic correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says, a head and shoulders above them all. His subject was ostensibly on the admission of Kansas. His speech was delivered on Wednesday, when he spoke three hours. He was replied to by Senators Davis and Douglas, and supported by Senator Trumbull.

That Mr. Seward is a man of great ability there can be no manner of doubt, no more than there can that this was his great effort to confirm the wavering fealty of his party, and re-establish his own threatened supremacy.

No doubt the replies of Messrs. Davis and Douglas were also marked by great vigor and acumen.

☞ By resolution of the meeting held on Tuesday of last December Court, the Chairman was authorized to appoint delegates to the State and District Conventions. Upon receiving letters from some of the parties constituting the first list of appointments, stating that it will be inconvenient, in fact impossible for them to attend, the Chairman, desirous that the County should be fully represented, upon conference with other friends, has thought it not improper to revise the list, leaving out such names as cannot attend, and adding others who may be enabled to do so.

In place of four gentlemen who have notified the Chairman of their inability to attend, the following gentlemen have been appointed:—Hon. S. J. Person, Robert Strange, Dr. J. D. Bellamy and T. W. Brown, Jr.

☞ The European news received by the Edinburg is not particularly important. Gladstone is the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a great measure equivalent to our Secretary of the Treasury. The Chinese war renders it necessary to raise over forty millions of dollars extra, and he proposes to do this by increasing the income tax. The Conservatives, who are now the "opposition," attack the policy of the Chinese war, and enveigh against the burdens it renders necessary.

Tangier, that is to be invested by the Spaniards, is a fortified maritime city of Morocco, formerly of considerable importance, but now sunk to comparative insignificance. Population ten thousand.

The territories of the King of Naples, or the "Two Sicilies," are always in a threatening way.

☞ The Eclectic Magazine for March, is on our table, embellished with two handsome Mezzotints, illustrative of Russian personages and history. The first is the scene where Natalia, the mother of Peter the Great, takes refuge with her little son at the foot of the altar of the Monastery of the Trinity, from the fury of the assassins set on by the Princess Sophia. The second is a portrait of the Emperor Alexander, who occupied the throne of Russia from 1801 to 1825, and therefore figured prominently during the most marked period of the career of the Great Napoleon, in whose overthrow he bore the greatest share.

☞ Coroner Jones held an inquest on Sunday, 4th inst., over the body of a negro man named Dick, aged about 45 years, the property of John A. Sanders, Esq. He was found in the water near Smith's Creek Bridge, about 1½ miles from town. From the evidence before the Jury, it appears that he was on a flat, in company with two others, going home on Saturday night, 18th ult., when the flat came in collision with a pillar under the bridge, and having hold of an oar it knocked him overboard; it being very dark and windy, he was drowned before assistance could be rendered. Verdict—accidental drowning.

☞ The Havana correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, received by the *Isabel*, mentions the fact of the sale of "three of the four steamers fitted out for the coast," to General Miramon's Mexican Government.—Two of them have already sailed, (they were ready to sail at the date of the letter,) armed each with six thirty-two pounders, and carrying a supply of small arms and ammunition. Their probable rendezvous will be Tampico or Alvarado.

Maryland U. S. Senator.

We learn from the Baltimore *Sun*, that on Tuesday night last, Hon. James A. Pearce was nominated for the U. S. Senate by a caucus of the Democratic members of the Maryland Legislature. The *Sun* adds that this "is of course equivalent to an election."

Prentice vs. Rayner.

There is no more bitter opponent of the Democracy, than the Editor of the Louisville *Journal*, and yet even he could not stand Henry Winter Davis' course. We may be assured that it was no ordinary case of perfidy which compelled Mr. Prentice to employ the following language of condemnation towards a member of his own party. The Louisville *Journal* says:

"Mr. Pennington the black-republican candidate, still lacked two votes of an election. He might even yet have been defeated. In that emergency Henry Winter Davis, an American member of Congress from the city of Baltimore, representing a slaveholding district, betrayed, basely betrayed, a constituency upon whom he had been thrust by the most villanous frauds ever perpetrated—betrayed them into the hands of their enemies—and betrayed them without an apology or sign of remorse."

Railroad Iron.

We notice the arrival of the brig R. C. Dyer, thirty-two days from Newport, England, with 237 tons of iron for the Tarboro' Branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road.

☞ There is a family in Bladen county, N. C., consisting of four in all, which weighs 840 pounds.

From the Daily Journal of yesterday.

Mr. Pool's Acceptance.

We received this morning a slip from the office of the Fayetteville *Observer*, announcing the acceptance by Mr. Pool of the nomination, tendered him by the Opposition Convention recently held at Raleigh, as a candidate for Governor of this State. We reserve all comments on Mr. Pool's letter of acceptance to the editor of the *Journal*, who, our readers are aware, is now absent at Raleigh.

We would remark, however, on the present occasion, that it puzzles us exceedingly to understand how Mr. P. can so readily reconcile it to his conscience, that "*ad valorem taxation*" [that is, that negroes shall be taxed according to their value,] has become so "manifestly just" at this particular time, when. but a few months since—the measure having been brought up in the last Legislature—he made a strong speech in opposition to it. What his Eastern friends will think of the matter, remains to be seen.

Below we give the slip in full:

From the Fayetteville Observer Extra, of March 6th.

Mr. Pool's Acceptance.

We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers the following straight-forward, manly response to the letter of the President of the Whig State Convention, informing Mr. Pool of his nomination. We received it by this morning's mail:

ELIZABETH CITY, Feb. 28, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 23d inst., informing me of my nomination as a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, has been received.

The platform of principles adopted by the Convention meets my entire approbation. I am greatly pleased at the almost complete unanimity which prevailed in their adoption.

The section in reference to *ad valorem* taxation involves a principle so manifestly just and equal in its operation, that it ought to be incorporated into the Constitution, with the least possible delay. When taxation was comparatively light, the uncertainty and inequality of the present system were overlooked. But it has now become a matter of importance to the State credit, as well as of justice to our citizens, that some system should be adopted, combining certainty in raising the requisite amount of revenue, with perfect equality to every section of the State and to every class of the people.

If I were disposed, I should not feel at liberty to decline the nomination tendered me. The present dangerous condition of public affairs imposes upon every citizen the imperative duty of using his best exertions in any post assigned him, to effect a thorough and speedy reformation. No pains shall be spared on my part, and I invoke the aid of good and true men in all parts of the State, to arrest the present corruption and discord, and establish official honesty and good feeling between the different sections of our country, as the only sure foundation for the Union of the States and the perpetuation of the blessings of peace and civil liberty.

Yours truly, JOHN POOL.

Hon. R. C. Puryear, Pres't, Raleigh, N. C.

SOMETHING LIKE "SHARP PRACTICE."—The following letter dated at London and post marked Guernsey (an island in the British channel) on the day of its inside date, was handed to us a few days ago:—

OFFICE ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND, LONDON, ENGLAND, 4th Feb'y, 1860.

DEAR SIR: It devolves upon our office to notify you that an American gentleman has recently died in Birmingham, leaving a will in your favor to a very considerable amount.

It should have your early attention.

The expense of obtaining a copy of the will to forward you, including all law costs, will not exceed Sixteen Shillings Sterling, or Four Dollars.

It will be necessary for you to write to the Hon. Edward Kane, Birmingham, England, at once, for the will. Enclose him this letter of ours, and also $4 in North Carolina bills. He will then immediately transmit you a copy of the will, duly attested, with full particulars and advice. We have informed Mr. Kane that you would apply to him.

Very truly, sir,
Your obedient servants and fellow-countrymen.
GORDON & FIELD.
U. States Attorneys.

AMASA ALDEN, ESQ.

We expressed our gratification at our friend's good fortune: he dissented, regarding the whole thing as an attempt to swindle him. He has had no American friend in England; and so far as he knows has no English kin, his ancestors having come to this country hundreds of years ago in the Mayflower. He supposes Gordon & Field to be, as set forth in the signature, U. S. Attorneys, and that therefore their names are used with a very particular direction to send money and letter to the Hon. Edward Kane, the supposed sharp practitioner. His own name and address, Maj. A. supposes, were obtained from the U. S. Post Office Directory, where he is recorded as Post Master at Little Rockfish, in this county.

Talking over the matter, we recollected to have seen a paragraph in a North Carolina paper announcing a legacy to another North Carolinian. A search for the paragraph resulted in finding the following in the Washington Dispatch of the 28th ult.:—

"We are informed that Mr. Joseph Bonner, of Bath, in this County, has received official notice from London, that an American gentlemen had recently died in England, leaving him by will, a very considerable amount.—Mr. B., we understand, is taking proper steps to secure this legacy bequeathed to him by his deceased friend."

Mr. Bonner is recorded as Post Master at Bath, in the same directory in which Maj. Alden's name appears.

Perhaps other Post Masters have been notified of legacies from American gentlemen recently deceased in England. If so, this notice may save them their $4 North Carolina notes.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

That American gentleman who recently died at Birmingham, England, must have had a large circle of friends connected with the postal service of the United States, as he seems to have remembered nearly all the postmasters.

Yesterday Mr. Southerlin, formerly postmaster at Warsaw, showed us a letter, a *fac simile* of that received by Mr. Alden, with the exception of the address. Mr. S. thought it bogus, and so did we, so that under any circumstances, it will not devolve upon the office of Messrs. Gordon & Field, "U. States Attorneys," to finger any portion of *his* four dollars in North Carolina bills. To our knowledge there is no such office upon which any such business "devolves." United States Consuls and Ministers there are, but not United States Attorneys, in foreign countries. This is an age of *enterprise.*

Custom vs. Law in the Town of Wilmington.

EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL: I wish to call public attention to a practice of imposing one half of the inspection of timber upon the seller, when the law is "the fees of inspectors shall be paid by the purchaser, or exporter of the articles inspected." It would be better to repeal the law than not comply with it, as is now the practice.

The inspectors contend that it is not a violation, for it is a custom, but are unable to tell who established such a higher law custom.

I do not pretend to say that either purchaser or inspector intend to violate the law, or wish to impose upon ignorant country people who are often anxious to get out of town, and always presume that justice is done.

When there is no law regulating matters, custom steps in—and may be, and is, held as common law. But when a statute is erected by a Legislative body, custom gives way to the statute, and it is nothing more than justice to all parties that *the* law should be strictly adhered to.

In writing the above, Messrs. Editors, I merely wish to call attention to the matter, in order that it may be looked into, and the evil complained of hereafter avoided. At the same time I wish it to be distinctly understood, that I do not pretend, in the slightest manner, to reflect upon the character of any of the inspectors, or purchasers. A COUNTRYMAN.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—According to correspondents on the African coast, the slave trade is flourishing extensively, notwithstanding the presence of a large force of United States and British vessels of war. It is said the vessels now engaged on the African coast in this traffic may be numbered by dozens, and that the larger part of them are owned by Americans, and have regular custom-house clearances. The captains of these vessels claim to be engaged in the palm oil business. Light draught steamers, it is believed, would assist the government effort to break up the traffic.

RENDITION OF FUGITIVES.—In the House of Representatives on Friday, Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, presented the petition of T. Washington and eleven others, citizens of Warren county, State of Ohio, for the negotiation of a treaty with Great Britain for the rendition of fugitive slaves escaped into Canada.

From the Wadesboro' Argus.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.—The President of this Company has been with us for several days past, and from his intercourse with our citizens, we are highly pleased to be able to state that the prospects of this heavy enterprise were never brighter than at present. The Company have employed on the eastern end quite a large force, some engaged in keeping up the road already laid—some in laying track—some in building trestle—and the largest force in grading the unfinished section below Lumberton. As soon as this latter force finishes in Robeson, it will move up to Richmond and continue its labors until it reaches the Pee Dee. The Company have also as strong a force at the Pee Dee Bridge as can well work on it. The railroad to take the rock from the quarries to the bridge site is nearly complete—the flats to convey the rock to the piers in the river are nearly ready. The machinery for raising the rock is now on the way, and the whole work will be most expeditiously done, the state of the water and weather permitting. A force of one hundred hands will shortly be put to grading the heavy sections between Charlotte and the Union county line—and for the grading through Anson and Union counties, reliance is placed on the citizens of the two counties, and the President promises to carry off our cotton crop of 1861—*next year*—if our people will have the grading finished by the time the Pee Dee Bridge is ready. Only think of that, fellow-citizens, and redouble your energies, increase your forces; let some of our strong citizens take up the unlet work and rush it through; it is but a single short strain *now* and the trouble is over forever. The signs are certainly brighter for an early completion of the work than any of us have imagined. The switch from the main stem will be put in, but a new survey is first necessary, as the last was not as good as was desired. The Directors wish the best and most satisfactory that can be obtained.

We also learn that tracklaying will commence on the Western end about the 1st of April, and by the end of the year will probably reach Shelby, fifty-four miles from Charlotte. They are ahead of us, there—and why? Because they had faith in their own energies at the *very* beginning, and have labored incessantly through a dark night of troubles. *Day*, a long perpetual day, now breaks upon their visions, and they will enjoy in rest the fruits of their labors. Let us, then, though commencing late, by redoubled energies regain lost time, and like our Western friends sit down under our own vine and fig tree. Let us all unite, co-operate, and *push* on the good work.

HARPER'S FERRY EXPENSES.—A report was read from the Commissioners appointed to audit and settle the expenses of the Harper's Ferry affair, in the House of Delegates last Monday. It was ordered to be printed.

We make the following abstract of the report, from which it will be seen that the claims allowed and ordered to be paid thus far amount to $137,180 30, composed of the following items:

For pay of company officers and soldiers,	$81,140 02
Expense of Commissary Department,	13,794 62
Expense of Quartermaster's Department,	17,782 84
For Arms and Ordnance Stores,	20,995 99
Damage to property,	2,535 70
Scout Service and Miscellaneous,	622 25
Medical Department,	308 88
	$137,180 30
Of the amount for arms, $12,953, was paid under contract for arms purchased by the late Governor, and now on hand.	
Amount appropriated by law,	$150,000 00
Claims allowed for payment,	137,180 00
Balance unexpended,	$12,820 00
Claims audited and reported to General Assembly,	31,103 37
Amount expended by Executive and paid out of Civil Contingent Fund,	17,383 66
Amount paid by Board,	137,180 00
Total amount audited and reported,	$185,667 03

If the whole amount reported to the Legislature be allowed, then the ascertained cost incident to this invasion, as far as the same has been presented, will be as stated. What the entire cost will be, the Board are not able yet to foresee. But the muster-rolls now presented, and which have not been audited, because not yet correctly stated, will much more than absorb the balance of $12,000 unexpended. We fear another appropriation of $74,000 will be necessary.

The Board is only authorized to expend $150,000, the amount appropriated. They are prohibited from paying General, Field, or Staff Officers, or Railroad Companies. We have, therefore, concluded these last claims as exclusive of the appropriation, and have acted accordingly.

The Board say that the Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute do not charge anything for services rendered; their subsistence and transportation alone have been allowed. The Board recommend that the Governor be authorized to cause appropriate silver medals to be made, (costing in the aggregate $350.) and to direct the Superintendent of the Institute to bestow one of such medals upon each Cadet in service at Charlestown.

Petersburg Press.

AN ELOQUENT EXTRACT.—We make the following extract from a late speech of Senator Hunter, of Virginia. In speaking of the possibility of the efforts of the Republicans to overthrow the government [proving successful, he said:

"Sir, in that event, the accusing voice of human history will ring through all the ages to impeach them at the bar of posterity for having destroyed the noblest scheme of constitutional liberty which the wisdom of man has ever devised; and upon that fearful issue each of the succeeding generations of men will record its verdict of guilty against them. Their own descendents will heap reproaches upon the names of those who disappoint them of the destiny which would have been the richest inheritance that one generation could bequeath another. But when it is asked upon what view of the constitution; upon what consideration of religion or philanthropy; upon what calculation of interest, general or sectional, the fatal deed was done, where will the satisfactory answer be found, and who shall arise in that day to defend their name from the foul reproach?

"Mr. President, when I think of what it is that may be destroyed by this narrow spirit of sectional hate and bigotry, I turn away from the contemplation with a feeling of almost indignant despair, but I will not, as yet, despair of my country. I will yet hope that the great army of Northern Democrats and conservatives will arise in the might of a noble cause, and expel the intruders from the seat of power. I will trust in the influence of truth, whose empire is felt in every human heart when once it has touched it. I will put my faith higher yet—in Providence, for it can not be that God will permit such a scheme of government as this, freighted, as it might have been, with the highest hopes of humanity, to be wrecked in the wild orgies of madmen and fanatics."

HOG CHOLERA—A REMEDY.—We notice by our exchanges that the Hog Cholera is proving very fatal among swine, in several sections throughout the South and West as well as in this neighborhood.

At Chambers and Autauga Counties, Alabama, it is prevailing to an alarming extent, and it is spreading very rapidly.

A REMEDY.—Henry W. Williams, Esq., of Charlotte, finding a large number of his stock Hogs and their increase declining rapidly under the pestilence, administered to eight head, in kitchen offal, a half-pound of calomel, as an experiment, and it produced the desired effect. In a few hours the hogs became lively and are now doing well.

Those who are suffering loss by the Cholera among their Swine, have a remedy without labor. Try it.

Great loss has been sustained in this community, and it would be well for those who have Swine not yet attacked with the disease, to procure a sufficient quantity of the remedy, having it on hand ready for use.

Charlotte Bulletin.

The Canadian Parliament.

The Parliament of Canada opened at Quebec on Tuesday last. The Governor's speech announces that a reply has been received from the Queen of England to the invitation of the last session of Parliament, and that the Prince of Wales may be expected to visit Canada during the coming summer. He refers to the satisfactory arrangements for the transmission of the European and American mails by the Canadian steamers; speaks of the settlement of the boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada, and of the consolidation of the municipal law of Lower Canada; congratulates Parliament on the issue of the consolidated Statues of Canada; calls attention to the law of debtor and creditor; to the present system and currency and banking rates with a view to further legislation; also to the administration of the Crown lands; congratulates the House on having surmounted the financial difficulties; says that papers will be laid before the House with reference to the consolidation of the public debt and the recent success of the Minister of Finance in attaining this object; says that the commercial depression has diminished credit, but impresses on the Government the necessity of strict economy; asks the requisite provisions for the public service; finds a subject of congratulation in the bountiful harvest of last season and the present signs of revival of commerce; trusts that the marks of prosperity may continue to increase, and that law and order may be maintained; and rejoices that but few subjects of a broad and important character remain requiring immediate legislation.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Steamboat Explosion—Several Lives Lost—The Wounded.

EASTON, PA., March 7th, 1860.

Yesterday noon, a new steamer just started on her first trip, exploded her boiler, and is a total loss. As far as positively known, eleven persons who were on board were killed and eight wounded. It is thought several more are killed, but as yet their bodies have not been recovered.

Louiliana Democratic Convention.

BATON ROUGE, LA., March 7th, 1860.

The State Democratic Convention at this place yesterday, adopted conservative resolutions. The delegates at large to the Charleston Convention favor Slidell for the Presidency.

Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., March 7, 1860.

The Senate, yesterday, discussed Brown's territorial resolutions. Wigfall's amendment to the Military Academy bill was also discussed. It appropriates $1,100,000 for the defense of Texas. Thaddeus Hyatt appeared before the bar of the Senate to answer the charges of contempt to the Senate's Harper's Ferry Committee. A hearing was postponed until Friday next.

The House passed the bill to protect female passengers in emigrant ships, also the bill reducing the mileage of members of Congress fifty per centum.

The House accepted an invitation of the Ladies of the Association to visit Mount Vernon to-day.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, March 7th, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton firm—sales of 3000 bales—Middling Uplands 11⅛c. Flour advanced 5 a 10c. Southern $5 80 a $6 00. Wheat firm; red $1 38 a $1 42. Corn firm at 78 a 81¾ cts. Spirits Turpentine dull at previous day's quotations. Rosin dull and all qualities have considerably declined, Common $1 57½. Rice dull.

Details of News by the Africa—Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The steamer Africa, from Liverpool on the 18th ult., arrived here this forenoon.

The steamers Nova Scotian, Teutonia and Circassian arrived out on the 16th, and the steamer Fulton on the 17th.

Lord Glanville had announced in the House of Lords that France would do nothing regarding the proposed annexation of Savoy to her dominions without consulting the great powers and obtaining the consent of the inhabitants.

The attention of the English people was mainly concentrated on the budget. Meetings upon it, pro and con, had taken place in all directions. The conservatives show increasing hostility to both the budget and the commercial treaty with France.

Lord John Russell stated in the House of Lords, in answer to a question, that Lord Elgin's going to China again was not yet finally arranged; also, that the correspondence was progressing relative to the free participation of British shipping in American coasting and trade with California.

The British army estimates show an increase of nearly £2,000,000 sterling.

It is denied that Austria has yet replied to the English propositions on the Italian question.

It is said that Russia rejects the propositions.

The Paris Bourse closed firm at 67f 70c.

The position of the war in Morocco is unchanged.—The Moors are said to have asked for peace.

FROM WASHINGTON.—*Washington, March 5.*—The sergeant-at-arms of the Senate returned to-day from Boston, accompanied by Thaddeus Hyatt, and Judge Amy. Mr. Hyatt came, it is said, voluntarily to Washington, and will appear before the Senate during this week and submit for their consideration an argument of his counsel to show that the resolution of that body requiring witnesses to attend the summons of the investigating committee is unconstitutional.

FROM HAVANA—VESSELS FITTED OUT AGAINST VERA CRUZ BY SANTA ANNA.—*New Orleans, March 5.*—Dates from Havana to the 1st inst., have been received. The steamer Baltimore, from Baltimore had arrived.

Sugar was steady at 9½ rials. The weather was still unfavorable for the new crop. Stock estimated at 90,000 boxes, against 140,000 boxes last year. The exports of the week amount to 10,000 boxes.

The steamers General Miramon and Marquez, of Havana, had sailed for Vera Cruz on the 27th, under the Mexican flag. It was reported that both had been purchased by Santa Anna to aid Miramon in the siege of Vera Cruz.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—*Baton Rouge, La., March 5.*—The Democratic State Convention met to-day and organized. Resolutions were offered instructing the delegates to support the nominee of that Convention, if he were a good Democrat.

THE YACHT WANDERER.—*Boston, March 5.*—The notorious yacht Wanderer sailed hence to-day for Havana.

PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON.—*Washington, March 4.*—It is generally conceded that the action of the Reading convention and the choice of delegates to Charleston are a signal administartion victory. The delegates, it is claimed, are almost without an exception strong friends of the President and supporters of his policy.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Thomas J. Robinson, of this place, has been appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, Professor of Mathematics in the U. S. Navy. He will doubtless be assigned to duty at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

Mr. Robinson was a graduate of our University, of the class of 1849, in which he received the first distinction. Whilst we rejoice that his personal character and intellectual qualifications are properly appreciated abroad, we shall regret to lose him and his family from our midst. They will leave many warm friends behind them.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY LIFE—DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—Mrs. McCabe, a resident of the Thirteenth Ward in this city, died on Saturday, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and six years. She was a native of Ireland, and the mother of Alexander McCabe, a well-known leather dealer in this city. Mrs. McCabe was born in 1754, which was one year before Braddock's celebrated defeat at Fort Duquesne. She was fifteen years old when Napoleon I. was born. She had attained the age of twenty-two years when the Declaration of American Independence was made. If President James Monroe or the Marquis Lafayette were living, they would be several years her juniors. She was older than Alexander Hamilton, and approximates very nearly the age of Thomas Jefferson, who was born in 1743. Mrs. McCabe was old enough to remember the taking of Quebec by General Wolfe in 1759. She was verging on middle age when the American Revolutionary War closed.—The memorable exploits of Frederick the Great of Prussia had not been performed when Mrs. McCabe was born. When the first white man came to Kentucky she was fifteen years old. She was born a subject of King George II. Since that time there have been three Kings and one Queen on the English throne, one of whom reigned sixty years.

The population of the United States when she was born did not amount to more than a million and a half. She has seen it increase to over thirty millions. We are soon to elect the sixteenth President of the United States. Mrs. McCabe was thirty-five years old before such an office existed. She was born before William Pitt became Prime Minister of England, and before Maria Theresa became Empress of Austria. Two such lives as Mrs. McCabe's almost carry us back to the day when the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth rock; and three and a half of them reach over a lapse of time that extends to the day that America was dicovered by Christopher Columbus.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, Feb. 28.*

THE REMAINS OF JACKSON.—The Governor of Tennessee has communicated to the Legislature of that State a letter from Major Andrew Jackson, in which he remonstrates against the removal of the remains of Gen. Andrew Jackson and his wife from the Hermitage to the Capitol grounds. Major J. says that it was General J.'s dying request that his remains and those of his wife should not be removed. He says:

He called me and my wife up to his bedside and said: "My son and daughter, it may become necessary for you to sell or dispose of the Hermitage grounds hereafter; but I beg of you to let my remains and those of my dear wife remain together at the Hermitage—a sacred spot to me—there to rest in peace and quiet until the final day of judgment, when our Lord and Master will call for us."

Bertha.

IMITATED FROM ALFRED DE MUSSET.

There's a light in her casement blinking
Still through the village gloom.
Of what is my Bertha thinking,
There, in here silent room;

As my daring fancy views her,
Sitting with curls untressed,
A wandering, wondering muser,
Staving off prayer and rest;

With her father's good-night blessing
Still in her virgin ear,
With her mother's kiss still pressing
Her brow of marble clear;

With a new day's history inking
Its mark on her soul so white—
Of what is my Bertha thinking
Ere she puts out her light?

Perchance of the last new novel,
Its heroine's grief and pain,
Of love in a palace or hovel,
A castle in air or in Spain?

Perchance of the minister's sermon,
The air of a favorite dance,
Her last week's lesson in German,
Her bonnet that's coming from France?

Perchance of a young girl's dreaming
On words like "mother" and "wife,"
A child's own innocent scheming,
To guess at the riddle of life?

Perhaps of her dinner—her brother—
The state of her soul or her shawl;
Perhaps of myself or some other—
Perhaps of nothing at all!

Boston Post.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Yankee Pedlar.

A COMEDY—IN TWO ACTS.

ACT FIRST.

SCENE 1.—A Banking Hall—Officers with pens behind their ears, hard at work.

Enter Pedlar.—(To Teller.)—"Allow me, sir, to show you some new works."

Teller.—Can't attend to you—too busy—several customers waiting on me." [Customers quickly despatch their business, and hurry off.]

Pedlar.—"I won't detain you but a minute, sir; just be kind enough to look at these beautiful illustrations."

Teller.—"I don't want to subscribe."

Pedlar.—"Never mind, sir; just examine these—it will be no harm."

Teller.—"They are very pretty, indeed. But I can't stop now to look at any more."

"Pedlar.—"I would like to have your name as a subscriber to the 'Artist's Companion'—a serial work in course of publication. Here is the first number."

Teller.—"No; that will do—I don't want any more books—can't read half of what I have already."

Pedlar.—"Probably you would like this "Treatise on Banking—a new system of Exchange," by Phineas —— "

Teller.—"No; I don't want anything at all."

Pedlar.—Or, a new Interest Table—showing ——"

Teller goes on counting his bills. Pedlar gathers up his bag and walks out, grumbling.

SCENE 2.—A Broker's office—Broker drawing out a long bill of sale—purchasers ready to "pay for papers"—somewhat in a hurry to depart.

Enter Pedlar.—"Would you like to look at a new work just issued sir? The ——"

Broker.—"Have'nt time to attend to you, sir—gentlemen waiting on me, sir—in a great hurry, sir."

Pedlar takes a chair quietly, and reads the newspaper.

Broker.—Getting uneasy—"What is it you wish, sir; I may spare a minute."

Pedlar.—"I would like to show you a very valuable work entitled "How to make a competence, or every man the architect of his own fortune," beautifully got up—very handsomely printed—splendid engravings.—The publishers have expended a great deal of money on these illustrations ——"

Broker.—"I thank you, sir, I am doing very well—making an honest livelihood—and don't need any such trickeries as I presume your book teaches—I—I—don't want——"

Pedlar.—"Then, perhaps, you would like to see 'The Usury Laws,' expounded by Jonathan Skinflint, an author of great celebrity—graduate of——"

Broker.—"No, sir; I do not practice usury in any shape—want none of your nonsense. You will oblige me by not troubling me any further."

Pedlar.—"I have some very excellent soap I would like to sell you—some improved blacking, which I am sure you would be pleased with. Should be pleased to have you try a box, and if you don't like it shan't charge you but half price for it. I have also a new article of Furniture Polish—very excellent and very cheap—would be pleased to have you just look at it."

Broker, (to a customer.)—"Your papers are ready now, sir."

Pedlar.—I have several other very fine works which you might be pleased to look over at some more convenient time. I will call again when you are at more leisure. Good morning, sir." [Nods and retires—Broker swears a little, and goes on with his bill of sale.]

ACT TWO

SCENE I.—A Drawing Room—an old lady with spectacles seated in a rocking chair—the street door bell rings, and the pedlar enters uninvited.

Pedlar, (bowing very low and smiling.)—"I have called this morning, Ma'am, to ask you to examine several new and very rare works. Here is the Lady's Companion, Harper's Magazine, Frank Leslie, the New York Ledger, and a great many very excellent periodicals, which every family should possess. Can I take your name, Ma'am, as a subscriber to either of them?"

Old Lady.—Thank you, sir; I am already a subscriber to Russell's Magazine and the Field and Fireside, the Charleston Mercury, and other Magazines published in my own State, and I prefer patronizing those to such as come from the North. I am a true South Carolinian born, and would rather wear homespun made in my native State than the best fabrics North of Mason and Dixon's line."

Pedlar.—"That is a very patriotic sentiment, Ma'am,—I admire it in you. But some of these works may not, perhaps, be accessible to you."

Old Lady.—"Thank you, sir; I can get any of them, that are worth having, of Courtenay or Russell, or any of our booksellers."

Pedlar.—Here is a prospectus of a little work, Ma'am, direct from the office of publication, which will not be for sale except by the agents of the publishers alone.—It is entitled 'Sewing Made Easy, or every Lady her own Mantua-maker.' Perhaps I can get your name as a subscriber to it. Here is another, which might suit you better, 'The Laundress,' 'Vade Mecum,' or 'Washing Reduced to a Science,' by Bridget Washington, a young lady of widely extended reputation as an authoress. And here is another little volume, entitled 'Perennial Youth, or how to keep off Old Age, by——"

Old Lady.—"Let me look at it, if you please." [Old lady takes a copy for herself and one for the old man."]

SCENE 2.—A School Room—Teacher working out a difficult problem in mathematics—boys pelting each other across the room with groundnuts.

Pedlar entering.—"I have brought you some new school books to look at this morning. Should be pleased, too, to have you just look at a new kind of steel pen; or probably you might like to procure this improved pencil sharpener, a new and beautiful article, which should be in the hands of every gentleman of professional habits. Here are some scented soaps, if you would like to have something very tasteful, and at the same time very useful. The manufacturers have been at enormous expenss in obtaining the right to sell them in all the different States. Your lady at home might be pleased to have some articles of perfumery, of which I have a charming variety. Let me put you up one of these boxes of superior cement for repairing crockery and furniture—an indispensable companion to every good house-keeper. May be you'd like some of this blacking, or probably you'd be better pleased to look at the school books first. I have quite a lot of the newest and best standard books. Allow me to call your attention to these." [Opening half a dozen of them on the desk.]

Schoolmaster (without looking up.)—"Got enough of that commodity here already. What are the names of some of them? Where are they published?

Pedlar.—"In New York, sir; here is Parley's 15th Reader, Mandeville's Lessons in Reading, and a great many others. Just look at them—they are better than any now in use.

Schoolmaster.—"What, those confounded abolition books! take them away."

Pedlar.—"Don't you want a new Universal History——"

Schoolmaster.—"No; want none of your Yankee trash. And what is more to the point, if you circulate your vile abolition books about here, you'll find yourself in a bad box before you get through!"

Exit Pedlar, muttering: "That fellow's a reg'lar Secessioner, I guess!"

RAIL ROADS IN FLORIDA.—Sixty miles of Rail Road will be opened for use on the 7th instant, from Jacksonville to Lake City, on the Florida Road. Twelve miles of track have been laid on this Road since the 28th of January, and the work in its important connection and continuation with the Pensacola and Georgia Rail Road, is progressing favorably at and from each end.

Charleston Courier.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Death of Sir William Napier.

The grave had scarcely closed over England's greatest essayist, when she was called upon to mourn the greatest of her military historians. Sir William Napier, author of the "Campaigns in the Peninsula," died last month in the 74th year of his age. He was born at Castleton, in Ireland, in the year 1785. His father was George Napier, son of Lord Napier by a second marriage, and his mother was the celebrated Lady Sarah Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond, one of whose sisters was the mother of Charles James Fox. The great English statesman and the Peninsular historian were thus cousins-German. Another son of this marriage was Sir Charles Napier, the hero of Scinde. There was a third, who was likewise in the army, as his brothers were, and served with distinction throughout the Peninsular campaign. In early life Lady Sarah Lennox was the object of the devoted and honorable affection of George III., then a young King two or three and twenty, and he wished to marry her, but was prevented by reasons of State. Subsequently married Sir Thomas Brenbury, and was a widow at the time of her marriage with the father of the three heroes, one of whom is the subject of the present notice. The Duke of Richmond, the grandfather of Fox and the Napiers, was a son of a daughter of Charles II., whose mother was the famous Duchess of Portsmouth.

The subject of this memoir entered the army when a lad of only fourteen. Those were stirring times, and the military was decidedly in the ascendant. In 1807 Napier was, with the army, at the taking of Copenhagen, and went along with it to Portugal. He participated in the battle of Vimeira, and was engaged in all the operations that led to the convention of Cintra, and the surrender of Junot. Subsequently, when it fell under the command of Sir John Moore, he took part in all its dangers, was with it in the advance, bore his share of the trials which attended upon its disastrous retreat, and fought bravely with it at Corunna, where his brother Major (afterwards Sir Charles) Napier was wounded and taken prisoner. When the army, after having been driven out of the peninsula, returned to it in 1809, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesly (subsequently Duke of Wellington) Napier returned as Major in the forty-third regiment of Light Infantry, and remained with it, fighting with it in all the battles of the peninsula, and never leaving it until the close of the war in 1814, at which time he was its Lieutenant Colonel. The "Light Division" to which he was attached, was distinguished above all others for its gallantry, and endurance. At what time he conceived the idea of writing his great work is not certainly known, but it was first published in 1828. Never did any work produce a greater uproar, and never was any author assailed with greater malignity. The government was still in the hands of the Tories, and Napier had ventured to denounce their policy in entering upon the war, and their manner of conducting it. He had assailed Canning with not less truth than bitterness, and had declared that by a miracle alone were the people of Great Britain saved the necessity of a disastrous and humiliating peace. The ministry prosecuted the war, according to him, with a bull-headed obstinacy, against reason and common sense, and for the attainment of an object which they ought to have regarded as altogether unattainable, and which they *did* attain at last only by a chance, upon which they had no more right to calculate than they had to form a system of policy upon the hypothesis that the earth would open and swallow the legions of France. He alluded, of course, to the campaign of Russia. Besides, Napier conceded to France great heroism in the struggle, and greatly abated the braggadocio of English chroniclers by narrating events as they actually occurred.—Still more did he offend the ruling party by his lofty appreciation of Napoleon, whom he placed far above all other warriors of ancient and modern times, treating with utter scorn the mean malignity of his enemies who s

Supplement.

We publish again a long supplement to the WEEKLY JOURNAL. To give an idea of the reading matter in it, an inspection will show that Mr. DOUGLAS' long speech on protection to States is given and hardly interferes with other matters. Show the papers around.

AN OLD VESSEL UNDER A NEW NAME.—A wag, on being invited to join the new Constitutional Union party of Crittenden, Briggs and Company, replied that he could not again take passage on an old crazy vessel, freshly painted, with a new name. "I tried that, said he, "in 1855. I then got on board the *Know-Nothing, a splendid new vessel*, with 'intensely *American*' colors, promising to its passengers a glorious destination.—But before we had gotten fairly 'under weigh,' I discovered that this *new* ship was made up of the remnants of all the old vessels that had previously made war upon the good old Constitutional Democratic ship, and that under the direction of Northern pilots, as it was, the destination of the *Know-Nothing* could not be doubtful. Not wishing to be drawn into the poisoned waters of Northern Abolitionism, I left the 'intensely American' ship, and returned to my place on board of the Old Democratic ship, where I intend to remain." The history of a noted Pacific steamer, after its change of name, he instanced, as illustrative of the moral of his story. The steamer ran under the name of the "George Law," till it was well nigh worn out. Then it assumed the name of "Central America," and upon its second trip thereafter, it went down, with several hundred passengers.

Let us beware, then, said the *experienced* wag, of these old vessels with new names. Let us alike beware of old political parties with new titles. Let Democrats beware of the efforts of their opponents, to entice them on board their vessels. Let them "spot" every flag that bears the inscription "Central America," "intensely American," "Constitutional Union," or any other device of the enemy. The National Democratic party bears the true Constitutional Union flag. Every true enemy of sectionalism should make up his mind at once to rally under its broad folds.—*Richmond Index.*

INTERVIEW WITH A POLAR BEAR.—It seems hardly right to call polar bears land animals; they abound here 110 geographical miles from the nearest land, upon very loose, broken up ice, which is steadily drifting into the Atlantic at the rate of twelve or fourteen miles daily.—To remain upon it would be to insure their destruction, were they not nearly amphibious. They hunt by scent, and are constantly seen running across and against the wind, which prevailed from the northward, so that the same instinct which directs their search for prey, also serves the important purpose of guiding them in the direction of land and more solid ice. I remarked that the upper part of bruin's fore paws are rubbed quite bare. Peterson explains, that to surprise the seal a bear crouches down with his fore paws doubled underneath, and pushes himself noiselessly forward with his hinder legs, until within a few yards, when he springs upon the unsuspecting victim, whether in the water or upon the ice. The Greenlanders are fond of bear's flesh, but never eat the heart or liver, and say that these parts cause sickness. No instance is known of Greenland bears attacking men except when wounded or provoked; they never disturb the Esquimaux graves, although they seldom fail to rob a cache of seal's flesh, which is a similar construction of loose stones above the ground. A native of Upernavik, one dark winter's day, was out visiting his seal nets. He found a seal entangled, and whilst kneeling down over it upon the ice to get it clear, he felt a slap on the back, from his companion, as he supposed; but a second and heavier blow made him look smartly round. He was horror stricken to see a peculiarly grim old bear instead of his comrade? Without deigning further notice of the man, bruin tore the seal out of the net, and commenced his supper. He was not interrupted; nor did the man wait to see the meal finished.—*Captain McClintock's Voyage in Search of Sir John Franklin.*

THE POLITICS OF MR. BATES.—The Missouri Democrat thus announces Mr. Bates' opinions touching matters of current and political interest:

Since the dissolution of the Whig party, Judge Bates has been identified with no political organization, but, nevertheless, he has not withheld the public expression of his opinion on each of the questions which have been debated since that event. He was a free soil Whig and was designated, recognized and proscribed as such in this State. Were it not for his undisguised anti-slavery opinions, he would in all human probability have been one of the Representatives of Missouri in the U. States Senate for years.

He is wedded to the cause of free labor, both in opinion and practice. He denies that the Constitution extends slavery over the Territories; he declares that slavery shall not be permitted to enter any territory which was free soil when acquired by the United States, or which became free at any period subsequent to its acquisition; that no power but Congress can plant slavery on such soil; that the Dred Scott decision merely defines the Constitutional *status* of the negro, the discursive essays of the Justices which accompanied the rendering of that decision, being, in his opinion, mere leather and prunella, possessing no intrinsic weight, and entitled to no extraordinary consideration, either legally or politically.

A Model Obituary.

The Aurora *Commercial* publishes the following obituary:

Mister Edatur:—Jem bangs, we are sorry tu stait, has deseized. He departed this Life last mundy. Jem wos generally considdered a gud feller. He dide at the age of 23 years old. He went 4th without ary struggle; and such is Life. Tu Da we are as pepper grass—mity small—tu Morrer we are gut down like a cowcumber of the grownd. Jem kept nice store, which his wife now waits on. His vurchews was numerous to behold. Menny is the things we bot at his growceroy, and we are happy to state to the admirun wurld, that he never cheated, speshully in the wate of markrel which wos nise and smelt sweet, and his survivun wife is the same wa. We nevur knew him to put sand in his shugar, tho he had a big sand bar in front of his hous; nur water in his Lickers, tho the ohio River run past his dore.—Piece to his remanes:

POETRY.

he died in his bed,
a great big buk he red,
a pray-er he loudly sed,
then turned over on2 his bed,
and dur ned if he did'nt die—dead!

He leaves a wife, 8 children, a cow, 4 horses, a growceroy stear and uther quadrupeds to morn his loss—but in the spa len did langwidge ov the poit, his loss is there eternal gane.

[PRYVET.—Mr. Nellson an pum]: If you will stomp the abuv on 2 yure valerable colyums, I will be oblegated; send me a coppy as I doant take yure payper oanly after mi nex doar naybor has threw with hisn.

Yores, ALLUC COLLY.

[NOT A BEAN.—Ef yew stomp the abuv on2 yore entertainment jurnel, which is at yore optshun, send a coppy to J bangs remained widder, as she only gits mi nabors payper to reed wen Ime dun with it. Yores til deth du us part.]

Clippings from Vanity Fair.

The full-page illustration in this capital journal for the present week is entitled "Sambo Agonistes" and represents a herculean negro bending between two pillars marked 1787 and 1860, which support the arch of the Constitution. The negro says, "Dey don't budge."

A SLEEPLESS QUESTION.—If Shakspeare was correct when he said, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," does it follow that the head that wears the tiara is in a similar predicament, and if so, would it not then be an act of kindness upon the part of the ancient allies of the Pope if they would aid his efforts in the attempt to gain a short Nap to himself.

LACONIC.—The London "Court Journal" says that Prince Albert's interest in agricultural affairs increases constantly, and a Mr. H. B. Hale, of Durham, lately sent His Royal Highness "a magnificent white bull, of the short-horn breed, which was accepted with much graciousness."

Through the kindness of Prince Albert we are enabled to lay before the readers of "Vanity Fair" a copy of the letter with which Mr. Hale accompanied his bovine gift. It is as follows:

To H. R. H. Prince Albert:

Bully for you! H. B. HALE.

THE ACROBATS OF EVERY HOUSEHOLD.—The Pitcher and Tumbler.

APPARENT ON THE FACE OF THE THING.—The man who regulates the New York city clocks has very little Time On His Hands.

HARD TO PLEASE.—The more a dentist's practice increases, the oftener he "Looks Down in the Mouth."

QUERY FOR "SMILERS."—Was ever western whiskey seen "Comin' through the Rye?"

☞ We are authorized to say to the Magistrates of this County, that N. H. WILDER is a candidate for Inspector of Naval Stores, at March Term, and hopes from his long experience of 27 years in making and Inspecting Naval Stores, to share liberally in their suffrages.

March 1st, 1860 27-2t*

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS.
IT NEVER DEBILITATES.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS.
CURES BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
CURES DYSPEPSIA.
CURES FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.
CURES DYSENTERY.
CURES CHOLIC.
CURES FLATULENCY.
CURES CHOLERA MORBUS.
See advertisement in another column.
February 2d, 1860—23-2m.

HATHAWAY & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
OFFER FOR SALE
1,000 bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee.
300 hhds. choice new crop Cardenas Molasses, now landing from the Brig John Hathaway, direct from Cardenas.
100 barrels Clarified Sugars.
50 tierces choice clean Rice.
500 barrels *strictly choice* planting Potatoes.
400 kegs Nails, of all sizes, of a good brand.
40 hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon Sides and Shoulders.
We also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Sugar in hhds., all kinds of Syrup, Pork, Lard, Soda, Butter, Cheese, Glue, Hoop Iron, Rope and Bagging, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice and Ginger, Cream of Tartar, Pepper, Gunny Bags, Havana Segars, Candles, Tobacco, Mustard, Yeast Powders, Hay, No. 1 Cut Herring, Mullets, Matches, Salt, Vinegar, Oil, &c.
Feb. 2d, 1860 23-tf

☞ WE ARE AUTHORIZED and requested to announce Mr. GEORGE McDUFFIE as a candidate for the office of Naval Store Inspector, at March Court.
Feb. 22d, 1860. 144-owbe—20-te*

CLOVE ANODYNE
TOOTHACHE DROPS.
No one, whether old or young, likes to lose their teeth, but when pain arising from swelled gums or an aching tooth is felt, one of two things must be done, either have it pulled out, or procure some remedy to cure the affliction.
THOUSANDS HAVE TRIED
this preparation and found that it removes the pain, almost as soon as applied; its use is not attended with any injurious effects whatever on the teeth; its taste and smell are both agreeable; and it will, by an occasional application, entirely remove the soreness from a decayed tooth, so that it may be filled and made as useful as ever. Let any one who has suffered half an hour with a throbbing tooth, try it, and they will be convinced of its value.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.
For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
March 8th, 1860. 28-1w

If any people in the world ever needed an apostle to cast their devils out, it is ours who live in this water-logged country. The miasmatic portion of our Swamps and Marshes becomes a veritable devil in the blood to revel in the Agues and Fevers which shake and scorch us all. Ayer's "AGUE CURE" is said to be the apostle we need, and some of our neighbors, who have tried it, confirm the report.
Journal, Plano, Ill.

THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING MACHINE.
PATENTED AUGUST 16th, 1859, by E. BOOTH. *The most perfect Machine manufactured.*
E. T. BARRY, Ag't.,
Photographic Rooms, Mozart Hall.
Jan. 23d, 1860 118&22-tf

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.
Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Evil-minded men have attempted to palm off upon the public a spurious article! Take the precaution to look for the water-mark, "Holloway New York and London," visible in every leaf of the book of directions around the medines. Sold at the manufactory, No 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c. 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
HAVING established a *resident buyer* in the city of New York, and extended to him facilities for procuring "bar gains as they occur," we feel that we have placed ourselves far in advance of our competitors, in our offering of cheap, handsome Goods, and late novelties. We receive weekly additions to our magnificent stock.
Sept. 29.—21 tf HEDRICK & RYAN.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.
Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.
TO MARRIED LADIES
it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.
Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.
CAUTION.
These Pills should no be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.
N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.
For sale by all the Druggists in Wilmington; Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; Santos, Walker & Co., Norfolk, wholesale Agents.
May ,21 1859. 211 & 37-eow-1y

MARRIED.
At the residence of Thomas Benson, on the 23d of Feb'y last, by Joseph Elwell, Esq., Mr. J. J. BENSON to Miss TABITHA J. BRIGHT, all of Bladen.
In Duplin county, on Thursday, March 1st, 1860, by Houston Maxwell, Esq., Mr. HOGAN BAKER, to Miss ROCKSEY SUMNER, daughter of Martin Sumner.

DIED.
In this town, on the morning of the 29th ult., Mr. TIMOTHY RUSSELL, formerly of Petersburg, Va., aged about 70 years.
In Columbus county, on the 20th January, Mrs. CHRISTEN, wife of Mr. Love Dew, and daughter of Mr. Wm. Vaus, aged 22 years.
In Bladen county, on the 10th February, SUSAN, daughter of E. J. and J. R. Watson, aged 6 years.
In Sampson county, on the 28th of February, JOHN UNDERWOOD, aged 70 years.
The deceased was one of the most respectable citizens of the county, and leaves very many friends and relatives to mourn his death. He had been a zealous member of the Baptist Church for many years. Though his afflictions had been protracted and severe, he was never known to utter the least unpleasant word, but on all occasions seems to have exulted in the goodness and mercy of God; was frequently heard to exclaim, "God is Love! It is sweet to die!" And like the immortal Wesley, seemed to feel and realize the truth that "the best of all is, God is with us," never having expressed but one regret, that of leaving his children.

"The autumn leaf is sear and dead,
It floats upon the water's bed.
I would not be a leaf, to die
Without recording sorrow's sigh." B.

☞ Biblical Recorder please copy.
In Fayetteville, on Saturday evening, 3d inst., after a lingering illness, JOHN LITTLE WINSLOW, son of Edw'd Lee Winslow, Esq., aged 19 years and 7 months.
In this town, about ten o'clock this morning, MARY ETTA, infant child of John and Susan E. Cowan, aged 2 years, 1 month and 4 days.

PROF. E. N. ROOT,
TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING HIS FRIENDS and the public, that he expects to be absent from the State after the 10th inst., for about two months, when he hopes to return and resume the duties of his Profession. He contemplates teaching first, after his return, in Duplin, Sampson and the adjoining counties. Persons wishing his services should have their Classes made up by 1st May. To those not already personally acquainted with his manner of teaching Music, qualifications, character, &c., he would refer to the leading intelligent men in most of the Churches in the Middle and Southern counties of North Carolina, where he has been instructing Classes in Music for the last eight years. During his absence his address will be Baltimore, Md.; after his return, Clinton, N. C.
Wilmington, N. C., March 1, 1860. 28-3t*

F. M. BIZZELL, A. F. BIZZELL.
BIZZELL & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 29 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 8th, 1860 28-tf

100 CASES NEW STYLES, STRAW GOODS, at
March 7. MYERS & MOORE'S.

LAND FOR SALE.
I OFFER THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS for sale: 80 acres in that famous rich Swamp, known as Gum Swamp, 8 or 10 miles East of Elizabethtown, Bladen Co. Also, several tracts on Moore's Creek, 500 acres in all, excellent for making Turpentine, Tar and Ton Timber; 7 or 800,000 feet of large Timber can be cut on these lands, convenient to a water course The distance to haul is from a ¼ to 1¼ miles, near a main road; 40 acres of Swamp—balance is stiff land with clay sub-soil, well suited to raising Cotton, Corn, Potatoes, &c. On the land is a new TWO STORY DWELLING, with necessary out-houses, fine neighborhood. Also, 8 ¼ acre Lots in that thriving village—Point Caswell, on Black River. About 20,000 barrels are hauled there annually—a great chance for a distiller, as there is none in operation there now. No better place for merchandising in Eastern North Carolina.
The above lands will be sold on very reasonable terms, on long credit.
Address CHS. W. MURPHY.
Moore's Creek, New Hanover co., N. C. 28-2m

NEW BOOKS,
BY EXPRESS THIS MORNING AT
KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.
Footfalls upon the Boundaries of Another World, by Rob't Dale Owen.
Doctor Oldham at Greystones and his Talk There.
Eighteen Christian Centuries, by White.
Woman; a Sequel to Love, by Mitchlet.
Edith Vaughn's Victory, quite int eresting.
India, the Pearl of Pearl River, by Mrs. Southworth.
St. John's Manual, Catholic.
St. Vincent's do. do.
March 7th, 1860.

APPLE BRANDY.
4 BBLS. North Carolina APPLE BRANDY. For sale by
March 7th, 1860. BIZZEL & CO.

FINE FRENCH FELT HATS.
NEW SHAPES,
NEW COLORS,
March 7. at MYERS & MOORE'S.

PARAGON UMBRELLAS.
THE BEST IN USE, at
March 7. MYERS & MOORE'S.

ALL THE NEW
SPRING STYLES, at
March 7. MYERS & MOORE'S.

30 DOZEN FLATS AND BLOOMERS, at
March 7. MYERS & MOORE'S.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
E. R. DURKEE & CO.'S
SELECT SPICES.
Guaranteed not only
ABSOLUTELY AND PERFECTLY PURE,
but ground from fresh Spices, selected and cleansed by us expressly for the purpose, without reference to cost. They are beautifully packed in tinfoil, (lined with paper,) to prevent injury by keeping, and are full weight, while the ordinary ground Spices are almost invariably short. We warrant them, in point of strength and richness of flavor,
BEYOND ALL COMPARISON,
as a single trial will abundantly prove.
Manufactured only by E. R. DURKEE & CO.,
Feb. 14—137&25-tf 181 Pearl street, New York.

TO THE LADIES.
A HANDSOME STOCK of Spring Goods just opened, embracing all the late novelties in
BARAGES,
POLDECHIRRES,
BARAGE ANGLAIS,
POPLINS,
VALINCIAS,
JACONETS, and
ORGANDIES.
March 3d, 1860 HEDRICK & RYAN.

SUNDRIES.
THOS. ANDREWS & CO.'S celebrated Yeast Powders, Soap Powders, Concentrated Lye, Cream Tartar and Carb. Soda. Supplies of above just received. For sale by
March 1, 1860. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, S. E. Corner Market and 2d Sts.

HAVING RECEIVED MY SPRING STOCK
OF PAPER HANGINGS, consisting of new and beautiful patterns, I can assure my friends and those in want of such an article, that the largest stock in this State can be found at C. POLVOGT'S
Upholstering Establishment,
March 3—153-tf Corner Front and Princess streets.

BUCKWHEAT.
5 BBLS. NEW HULLED BUCKWHEAT, just received. For sale in bags or barrels, by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.
March 1, 1860. S. E. corner Market and 2d sts.

BLOOD FOOD

DR. BRONSON, having been so far reduced by consumption, as to be considered beyond all hope of recovery by the most eminent of the medical profession, and by himself—a regular physician of twenty years practice—as a last resort, conceived the idea of ANALYZING BLOOD, and applying the subject of physiology to the more immediate connection, and effect of the state of the blood upon the health and system. The result has been the production of this "BLOOD FOOD," from the use of which, Dr. Bronson was restored to perfect health. Within six months after its introduction, over two thousand consumptives were effectually cured by it. If you have any complaints of a consumptive tendency, *Cough, Cold, Head-ache, Palpatation, of the Heart, Loss of appetite, or pain in the side*, lose no time in procuring a bottle of the "BLOOD FOOD." If you are suffering from *Nervous Debility*, or your *sleep is broken or disturbed*, if your *Spirits are Depressed*, or your *Organs relaxed*, you will find in this an unfailing remedy, by commencing with *ten drops*. If your *Liver* is torpid or diseased in any manner whatever *one or two bottles* will be sure to invigorate, and bring it into lively and healthful action. In the most inveterate cases of *Dyspepsia*, the patient can here find the most efficient and grateful relief. A benefit is always experienced after taking *only one bottle*. In *Male or Female Complaints and Weaknesses*, the sufferer after trying other remedies in vain, may rest assured, that a certain cure will result from the use of *two or three bottles*. The "BLOOD FOOD" is effectual in all casses of *Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Scrofulas* and other complaints. *Pale and emaciated children and adults* are immediately benefitted by its use. It gives strength to the body and color and beauty to the skin. *Physicians of all schools* are using it with wonderful success.
For full directions, see circulars. Price $1 per bottle.
Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggists,
No. 36 Maiden Lane,
New York,
And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., only by WALKER, MEARES,
March 5th, 1860—153&27-eowly Druggist.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY
SINCE ALL,
OLD & YOUNG
AFFIRM ITS TRUTH,
Viz: That Professor Wood's Hair Restorative
Will preserve *infallibly* the *growth* and *color* of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age.—Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, Judges, Attorneys, Doctors, Clergymen, Professional men and Gentlemen and Ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:
HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.
PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.
Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby, recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are yours respectfully,
GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.
PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative about two months ago it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparation I have ever used. I regard it as an indespensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing or beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performing all that is claimed for it.
MRS. C. SYMONDS.
Cincinnati, O., Feb. 10, 1857. 114 third st.
WELLINGTON, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.
PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a deal and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others who are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgement of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
Yours respectfully, A. R. JACOBS.
The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.
AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 7th, 1860. 131&24-3m

BUTTER.
10 KEGS PRIME N. Y. STATE BUTTER. For sale by
March 6. ZENO H. GREENE.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
COLLARS, CUFFS, Sleeves and Handkerchiefs, Lace trimmed and plain.
March 3rd, 1860. HEDRICK & RYAN.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.33	@	34
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	7 50	@	8 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	8 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand,	1 40	@	1 50
New,	1 80	@	1 90
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	20	@	26
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	20
Laguayra	12½	@	14
Rio	12½	@	13½
St. Domingo	11½	@	13
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	10	@	10¼
strict mid'g	00	@	10½
good mid'g	10¼	@	11
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	12½	@	14
Rope, ℔ lb	7¼	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	90	@	95
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19¼	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	12½	@	15
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00	@	8 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50	@	11 00
Herrings, East	3 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	7 00
Superfine	0 00	@	6 75
Fine	0 00	@	6 50
Cross	0 00	@	6 25
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	00		00
5 tons and over, "	60		00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1		25
Per ton,	9 00	@	10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	77	@	80
Oats	00	@	50
Pease, Cow	80	@	85
Do. B. Eye	1 00	@	0 00
Wheat, red	1 10	@	1 15
do. white	1 25	@	1 30
Rice, rough	00	@	1 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	4¼
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5½	@	6
Dry	12	@	13
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 20	@	1 25
N. River	95	@	1 00
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	80 00	@	85 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	70	@	75
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fit Boards	00 00	@	12 50
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	8 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	14 00	@	15 00
re-sawed	16 00	@	17 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gal. on.			
Cuba, Hhds	27	@	29
do. Bbls.	00	@	33
N. Orleans.	50	@	55
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	30	@	32
N. E. Rum	43	@	45
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	40	@	45
do. Apple	65	@	1 00
do. Peach	1 25	@	1 50
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
*Virgin	0 00	@	2 20
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 75
Hard	0 00	@	1 60
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 90
do. in order	0 00	@	0 00
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale,	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 1	1 50	@	2 00
do. No. 2	1 20	@	1 30
do. No. 3	1 15	@	1 20
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	43	@	43½
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	3½	@	4
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bushl	25	@	1 40
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	70	@	80
Irish, do.	00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	2 75
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	13	@	13½
Middlings	12	@	12½
Shoulders	00	@	11
Hog round	11½	@	12
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	11	@	11½
Shoulders	9	@	9½
N. C. Lard	11½	@	12½
West'n do.	11½	@	12
Butter	23	@	27
Cheese	11½	@	12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	19 00	@	20 00
Clear do.	20 00	@	21 00
Butt	16 00	@	17 00
Beef, Mess	00 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	12½	@	25
do. dead	25	@	30
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 25	@	1 50
Mutton	1 25	@	1 50
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	25	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo	00	@	80
do. fm store	1 05	@	1 15
fine	2 00	@	2 25
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	8	@	9
New Orleans	8	@	9
Muscovado	7¼	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	10½	@	12
C. Yellow	9¼	@	10
Granulated	11	@	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4½	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	3 00	@	5 00
Common	2 00	@	2 25
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g	12 00	@	13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	00 00
Mill, prime	10 00	@	11 25
do. inferior to ordinary	5 00	@	9 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	14	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought by Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00	$ 00 @ 50
Rosin	do. 00	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine	do. 00	00 @ 65
Flour	do. 00	00 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 25 @ 1 75
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 7½
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	6 @ 8
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	9 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00	@5 00 5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 45
Rosin	do. 00	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine	do. 00	00 @ 65
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	8 @ 9
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 25 @ 1 75
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	0 @ 7
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	0 00	@0 00 5 00 @ 6 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 45
Rosin	do. 00	40 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine	do. 00	70 @ 75
Cotton, ℔ lb.	0 00	0 00 @ ¼
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 0
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00	@6 00 8 00 @ 9 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 7TH, 1860.

TURPENTINE.—After closing our review on Wednesday last the market gave way 5 cents on soft, sales being made at $2 70 for yellow dip, $2 16 for virgin, and $1 60 for hard, per bbl. of 280 lbs. Since then there has been a steady demand from shippers and distillers, and parcels have generally found sale on arrival at above figures. The receipts for the week ended this morning have been moder

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

☞ *The Carriers are prohibited from selling any copies of the Journal.*

Pecksniffism.

The Washington *States and Union* very irreverently denominates the "Constitutional Union Party," which recently convened at the National Hotel in Washington City, "the Pecksniff Party," a monstrous holy party, which abhors spoils and office, *for others*, and exhibits its own sincerity, by having one of its ex-Congressmen a door-keeper to Congress, and another an appointee under Forney, while the ex-Governor of the third State in the Union, Ford of Ohio, indicates his sincere detestation of the spoils by taking the appointment of public printer to the House of Representatives.

Further, Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky and Virginia have held State Conventions, in pursuance of the call of the committee of the "Constitutional Union Party," which met at the National Hotel in Washington City, and each of these Conventions, with the exception of Virginia, has exhibited its forgetfulness of spoils and office by bringing forward a candidate for the Presidency. Kentucky puts forth Crittenden; Tennessee John Bell; North Carolina W. A. Graham, and Virginia would have put forth Botts, but he was rather too wormy to be stomached, and rather too strong to be thrown overboard for any other person, so Virginia had to put no candidate in the field. The object of all these manœuvres we will endeavor hereafter to explain. It is quite Pecksniffian.

In the Senate of the last Legislature of North Carolina, an attempt was made to take the initiative for a change of the Constitution so as to disturb an understood sectional compromise of the Constitution of North Carolina. It fell cold as a wedge—there was then, comparatively speaking, none so poor as do it reverence.—John Pool of Pasquotank, was not one of those who did it reverence, but he was one of those who did *not* do it reverence. In one brief year, on the supposition that capital might be made out of it, taking the hint from certain erratic movements and disturbing elements in the fourth district, this party, which abhors spoils and the thirst for office, takes up this hobby as a party issue, making of this rejected timber the chief plank in their platform, upon which they place, apparently in derision, one of their main builders by whom this plank had been but the other day rejected. For what purpose, but that they may ride into office?

The Constitution of North Carolina was made for the people and not the people for the Constitution, and if the people really want any change, it is not for any one to say that that change shall not be made, but we do say, that we look upon the existing *status* of negro property with reference to taxation as part of the sectional compromise of 1835, and we say, further, that neither in State nor National affairs can the Democratic party consent to array itself upon a sectional issue, or for the abrogation of constitutional compromises of sectional difficulties. If the people of both sections of the State are desirous that this thing should be done, let them say so through their delegates to both branches of the State Legislature.

Free suffrage is not a parallel case at all, since its operation did not and could not disturb any sectional compromise, nor nullify any existing arrangement between different portions of the State, nor operate unequally in any way. By the way, we do not see that Mr. Pool has as yet accepted. How many prominent gentlemen were there in the Opposition Convention whose history showed a contempt for office? Do we turn for an example of such to Mr. ex-Governor, ex-Senator, ex-Secretary, ex-Vice Presidential candidate Graham, or Mr. ex-Senator, ex-Secretary Badger, or Mr. ex-Congressman, ex-Gubernatorial candidate Gen. Dockery? Indeed, we might go on and make a long list of the *disinterested*, but we forbear.

We have a few words to say about the state of the Presidential field. The policy so far adopted seems to be, to put up a candidate in nearly every State, where any hope exists of doing anything. There being no chance on earth to elect an American, or New Party man by any sort of concentration upon him, the object seems to be to scatter the candidates around among the States of the South, and then, by flattering State pride, carry off some votes from the Democrats, thereby throwing the election into the House. Having gained experience in wire-working for Speaker, they may thus hope to share in the spoils of office, even if they do not secure the Presidency, for there is such a thing as *understandings* with third parties, by which certain things come about. But we forget. The "Constitutional Union party" hates office and spoils *as long as it can't get them.* It is a holy party, but will bear watching.

Congress.

We see little or nothing that Congress is doing. Our yesterday's dispatch very properly characterized the Senate proceedings as "unimportant." On Tuesday, the 28th ult., the chair laid before the Senate a statement of the number and designation of the passengers arriving in the United States during the year 1849, to wit:—155,302. Of these probably one-fifth were Americans returning, business travelers, or others not classable as emigrants, of whom we do not think there were over 120,000, and of these some came to Portland, intending for Canada.

Some resolutions of enquiry were offered about the boundary survey between the United States and Great Britain, as provided by the treaty of 1846—about uniform or costume prescribed for persons in the diplomatic or consular service of the United States, etc., etc.

Mr. Foot, from the committee on claims, reported a bill declaratory of the acts for carrying into effect the ninth article of the treaty between the United States and Spain. Read, and passed to a second reading.

The House was occupied with the discussion of a bill reported from the committee of ways and means, proposing, instead of the present mileage of members, to allow 20 cents per mile, to be computed by a straight geographical line. The present allowance is 40 cents per mile, and by the most direct traveled route.

Mr. Sherman said that some of the members now receive five or six thousand dollars mileage. The original bill, for which the bill of the committee is offered as a substitute, provides that after the fourth of March last, the actual expenses of members and their families, in traveling, should be paid. In regard to this bill, Mr. John Cochran desired light. A patriarch from Utah, with his family attendants, was to be provided for, while a poor batchelor like himself, was to come here alone.—The substitute (20 cents per mile) was agreed to by four majority. Further proceedings were interrupted by Mr. Ruffin, who offered a motion to correct Monday's journal, his name having been omitted in the last vote taken for printer. Should it be inserted, the election of ex-Governor Ford as printer of the House will be vitiated.

☞ The Philadelphia *Bulletin* and other Free-soil papers at the North publish Mr. Seward's speech on slavery with much commendation. It is said to have been manipulated by the leading managers of the Republican party, and to be, in effect, the manifesto of that party. It indicates the course of argument to be pursued by them in the coming campaign, wherein Seward expects to lead.

U. S. FUNDS.—The nett amount subject to draft in the different depositories of U. S. funds, on the 20th February was $5,627,774 24, of which $5,028 72 is in the depository at Wilmington, N. C.

☞ The canvass in this State will fully commence about the first of May, we suppose—that is to say, the candidates for Governor will commence about then to run that fearful gauntlet of stumping a State five or six hundred miles long, and near about three hundred wide at its seacoast, with between eighty and ninety county seats and innumerable other places where "appointments" must be made and fulfilled.

We suppose it is all right, but we are not sure of it. It is a horrible labor, and part of it is undertaken at a time of the year the least favorable for severe exertion. Three months of a solid canvass is a high price to pay for any honors or powers appertaining to any office; sometimes too, life itself is the forfeit, as in the case of the lamented Hoke. If hard enough even upon the successful competitor, how hard must it come upon him who is defeated, as one at least of the candidates must be, since only one can be elected.

The Democratic Convention will have met and adjourned by the the time the canvass on the stump fairly opens in this State, and the batteries of the opposition will all be turned upon the candidates and the platform of the Charleston Convention, who alone will be in the field to bear the brunt of the battle. Even the Republicans will have no candidate until later in the Summer.

The Missouri opposition Convention go for Bates.—The Free Soilers, Republicans, etc., etc., of the North and East, outside of Pennsylvania, perhaps, go for Seward, and even Pennsylvania will come in to him. He has has made his *coup*, and is said to have succeeded in regaining all his *prestige* of leadership. But it is a long time till July and many things may happen.

For the Journal.

According to previous notice, a portion of the Democrats of Bladen county assembled in the Court House, in Elizabethtown, on the 27th February. On motion of James Robeson, Esq., the meeting was organized by the appointment of C. T. Davis as Chairman, and Thos. S. Whitted and John P. Lytle as Secretaries.

On motion of T. D. McDowell, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to recommend business for the action of the meeting, viz: Dr. H. H. Robinson, Durram Lewis, R. R. Devane, James Robeson, Sam'l. McLelland, and H. A. Maynard.

Said committee reported the following resolutions, which were unananimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition to hold a State and District Convention, and the Chairman of this meeting is authorized to appoint thirty delegates to each Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend Fayetteville as the place for holding the District Convention, at such time as may be agreed upon by the Democratic editors of our District.

In compliance with the first resolution, the following delegates were appointed to the District Convention, viz:

K. K. Council, H. B. Jones, Dr. D. B. Gillespie, J. H. Clark, A. Blount, W. D. McNiell, T. M. Kelly, Shad. Wooten, T. D. McDowell, Durram Lewis, C. Monroe, W. N. Whitted, Nathan Bryan, John Sykes, T. W. Robeson, W. J. Kemp, Frank Shaw, H. Thompson, John McLeod, Joseph Brown, Chester Swindle, J. L. McMillan, J. A. McDowell, M. W. Pridgeon, Nathan Jones, Wm. Suggs, Joseph Elwell, J. N. Corbett.

And the following to the State Convention, viz:

Dr. W. A. Bizzell, Charles Cogdell, T. J. Robeson, Daniel Munn, Roland Singletary, Charles Bryan, Isaac Wright, D. B. Melvin, James Beard, David Jones, James Hall, Joseph Dunn, A. W. Melvin, Duncan Bullard, W. T. Sutton, James Meredith, Sam'l Andres, James Allen, Jas. W. Lesesne, Love McDaniel, Hillory Pate.

On motion of John A. Richardson, the Democratic papers of this District were requested to publish the proceedings.

On motion of J. W. Rinaldi, the meeting adjourned.

C. T. DAVIS, Chairman.

THOMAS S. WHITTED, JOHN P. LYTLE, } Secretaries.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Columbus County.

Pursuant to notice a Democratic meeting was held at the Court House in Whiteville, on Saturday the 3d March, when on motion of John W. Ellis, the meeting was organized by calling John C. Pridgen to the Chair, and appointing Calvin C. Gore and Wm. J. Stanly Secretaries. F. George was called on, who stated the object of the meeting to be the appointment of delegates to attend the State and District Conventions. On motion the Chairman appointed a committee of five to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz: F. George, J. M. M. Gore, A. J. Butner, Lewis Williamson and Wm. J. Stanly, who reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved 1st. That the Democracy of Columbus approve of holding a State Convention at Raleigh on the 8th instant, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor in the next ensuing canvass, and also a District Conventiou for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Charleston Convention.

Resolved 2d. That the Chairman of this meeting appoint two delegates from each Captain's District to attend said State Convention.

Resolved 3d. That the Chairman likewise appoint two delegates from each election precinct to attend said District Convention, to be held in Fayetteville at such time as the Democratic Editors of the District may agree upon.

Resolved 4th. That said delegates be instructed that the sentiments of the Democracy of Columbus are no such miserable motto as "*Union* for the sake of Union," but Union only under the Constitution, strictly construed, and that never to the detriment of any of the States comprising this confederation of sovereign powers.

Resolved 5th. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal, and that that the Fayetteville Carolinian and Courier be requested to copy.

The Chairman then appointed the following delegates to the State Convention, viz: F. George, A. J. Butner, J. G. Powell, D. F. Williamson, J. H. Stanly, J. H. Mills, W. K. Gore, Jonathan Gore, J. P. Lee, J. A. M. Gore, J. C. Pierce, John Creech; and the following gentlemen as delegates to the District Convention, viz: F. George, J. W. Ellis, M. Powell, C. Porter, O. H. Powell, John Stancil, E. Hinsen, J. S. Gore, J. H. Gore, J. S. Cox, M. G. Losser, D. F. Reeves, J. J. Pierce, and W. W. Wayne.

On motion of Lewis Williamson, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to each list of delegates.

On motion of John W. Ellis, the following resolutions were then adopted:

1st Resolved, That the Democratic party of Columbus County be requested to meet in County Convention, in Whiteville, on the second Monday in May next, (being Monday of May court,) for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this County in the House of Commons in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

2d Resolved, That we recommend to our sister Counties, Bladen and Brunswick, the holding of a District Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for this Senatorial District in the ensuing election, and suggest the second Monday in May, (being May court,) as the time, and Whiteville as the place for holding such Convention.

3d Resolved, That we will hold a Democratic meeting on the 2d Monday of April, for the purpose of appointing delegates from Columbus County to such District Convention.

4th Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretaries of this meeting be requested to publish these last resolutions in each election precinct in this County.

On motion the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries. No other business being presented for action, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN C. PRIDGEN, Chm'n.

CALVIN C. GORE, WM. J. STANDY, } Secretaries.

The Wreck of the Hungarian.

HALIFAX, March 2.—An official letter from Mr. Townsend, the government agent at the wreck of the steamer Hungarian, says it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that there are no survivors of the disaster. Only three bodies have been found, a woman and a man, supposed to have been a fireman, and a child. Considerable goods have drifted ashore at Shelbourne harbor, and the country people generally are acting honestly. Three stores have been hired at Barrington, in which to collect the property, which is of considerable value. The ship's articles have been found and show that the crew numbered 74. No passenger list has yet been found. The rumoured finding of her clearance papers is untrue. The only passengers whose names are yet known were Wm. Boultenhouse, of Sackville, and Dr. Babbit, of New York, whose box was found, containing letters from his wife and daughter. Particular care will be taken of any bodies found, which are to be kept buried in separate graves for their recovery by their friends. The mails are soaked into a pulp, but will be sent to Halifax.

THE STEAMER HUNGARIAN'S PASSENGERS.—*Monteral, March* 3.—A despatch from the Hungarian's Ag't, dated Barrington, N. S., gives a list of the passengers booked in England, by the Agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad, numbering thirty-eight, all of whom were from the Canadas, excepting Mr. Tagg, of Milwaukie.

SAD ACCIDENT AT CINCINNATI—TWENTY WORKMEN CRUSHED BY A FALLING WALL.—*Cincinnati, March* 1.—This morning, while workmen were engaged in tearing down Saint Xavier Roman Catholic Church, the walls fell, burying twenty workmen in the ruins. Ten dead bodies have been so far taken out.

MARINE DISASTER.—*Norfolk, March* 1.—The schr. B. S. Johnson, which was run into and abandoned, has been found 40 miles from Cape Henry in a perpendicular position. Her starboard quarter was out of water.

KANSAS AND SLAVERY.—*St. Louis, Feb.* 28.—The bill abolishing slavery in Kansas, which was vetoed by Governor Medary, has been passed over his veto by a vote of 30 to 7.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EDINBURG.

NEW YORK, March 2, 1860.

The steamer *Edinburg* has arrived, with Liverpool dates to te 15th ult.

In Parliament, Mr. Gladstone had met with opposition from the Conservatives.

The Spanish Government is preparing to invest Tangiers in Morocco.

Neapolitan affairs are threatening.

Vienna advices say that France had requested the Pope to submit properly (propositions?) for the settlement of the Romagna difficulties.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15th, 1860.

Cotton quiet. Sales for the past three days 18,000 bales.

Flour firm, but quiet. Wheat firm, and partially advanced 1d. Corn had an advancing tendency, and was 6d. a 1s. higher.

For Naval Stores the market rules steady, and quotations are the same as those by the previous steamer.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 5th, 1860.

The steamship *Africa* arrived here yesterday morning from Liverpool, with dates to the 18th ult.

Her general news is entirely unimportant.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18th, 1860.

Cotton.—Sales for the past three days reached 51,000 bales. Sales on speculation 3,500, and for export 6,000 bales. Market closed steady. Fair Orleans 7¾d; Middling Orleans 6⅞d; Fair Uplands 7 1-16d; Middling Uplands 6 1-2d. Some authorities say inferior qualities have declined ⅛d.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour dull and difficult to sell. Wheat quiet. Corn dull. Provisions buoyant. Rice dull. Rosin steady at 4s. a 4s. 6d.—Spirits Turpentine firm, and all qualities have slightly advanced—quotations 36s. a 36s. 6d.

Consols 94½ a 94¼.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 1st, 1860.

SENATE.—Yesterday Mr. Seward and others made long speeches in the Senate relative to the admission of Kanzas.

HOUSE.—The House corrected the record of the vote by which Ford was elected Printer, thus nullifying the election of Ford.*

There was a general discussion on various subjects.

*This correction was made on the motion of Mr. Ruffin, of N. C., his (Mr. Ruffin's) name having been omitted on the last vote taken for Printer. Ford was elected by one vote, hence this correction floors him.—*Journal.*

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1860.

SENATE.—Yesterday the Senate considered the Military Academy Bill, and the bill for the distribution of arms to students.

HOUSE.—The House discussed the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3d, 1860.

SENATE.—Yesterday twenty-two private bills were passed.

HOUSE.—The House elected Ford, of Ohio, Republican, printer, by two majority. Reports of private bills received. A bill was passed authorizing publishers of newspapers to print on papers the date when subscription ends.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6th, 1860.

On yesterday the Senate discussed the amendments to the act establishing a Court of Claims, proposing to make decisions of that Court final for all sums under three thousand dollars, with an appeal to the Supreme Court.

In the House resolutions of enquiry were adopted in regard to interference, by the Executive, with legislative matters, and using money to influence elections.

Mr. Reagan offered a joint resolution to place in the hands of the Executive five millions of dollars, to punish Mexican aggressions on the Rio Grande.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 3d, 1860.

An official letter from the Hungarian says that it is ascertained beyond doubt that there are no survivors of the wreck. The crew numbered seventy-four. No passenger list found. The reported finding of the clearance is untrue.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, March 2d, 1860.

There were two fires in this city on yesterday, which burned — warehouses and contents valued at $125,000.

Cotton Press Burnt.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1st, 1860.

A portion of the Union Cotton Press, together with one thousand bales of Cotton, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. Loss $50,000.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The orders of the War Department for the relief of New Mexico and the Texan frontier have just been completed, and will be at once forwarded to the proper officers. They direct the withdrawal of two regiments from Utah, as soon as the movement can be effected. The first column will march by Bridger's Pass, and take the eastern foot of the Rocky Mountains on the advance towards New Mexico, near Fort Massachusetts. The other column will pursue the route over which Colonel Loring returned from Fort Bridger.

These forces are to scour the plains in the regions of the hostile Indians and where the mails have been obstructed in the Navajo country. They will then be posted in strong detachments in New Mexico. The troops now stationed there, when thus relieved by these forces, will march to the Texan frontier and take their post in regions where the greatest disturbance from Indian hostilities exist.

In addition to these arrangements and the ordering of a battery of light artillery from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Brown, all the companies already on the frontier will be filled up with recruits. It is supposed that Col. Lee, who will have the direction of the troops, has by this time arrived on the Rio Grande.

The new war steamer Pocahontas has been ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, under the command of Commander Hazard. Her other officers are Lieutenants Morgan, Lowry and Renner, Master Evans and Purser Harwood.

The U. S. steamer Brooklyn will soon return thither. The entire force of the home squadron will consist of twelve or thirteen vessels, steam and sail, carrying over 200 guns, with their crews thoroughly instructed in their management, and who have also been well drilled in the use of all the arms known to the military service, in order that they may be prepared to fight on shore as well as on shipboard, in case of necessity.

The report received at the State Department, dated November last, from the party surveying the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions, says the 45th deg. parallel as far as determined shows a mountainous country, and with the exception of a few localities, the entire region is eminently unfit for occupation or settlement. The work for next season will extend from Columbia river to the Rocky Mountains.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—*Reading, Pa., March* 1.—The Democratic State Convention have appointed three delegates at large to the Charleston Convention. Their names are John Dawson, William Montgomery, and Joseph B. Baker, all Bigler men.

The Convention adjourned after the appointment of delegates to Charleston and the adoption of a series of resolutions.

These resolutions endorse the Cincinnati platform, and declare the right to hold slaves in the Territories to be purely a judicial question. They denounce the irrepressible conflict doctrine, and applaud President Buchanan's Administration; are strongly in favor of protection to the iron and coal interests, and endorse President Buchanan's views in regard to specific duties. They conclude by agreeing to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention.

From the Rio Grande.

NEW ORLEANS, February 29.—Tobin and Tomlinson's rangers have been disbanded. Cortinas is in possession of the West bank of the Rio Grande, and is committing depredations in Texas. Stobeman's cavalry and Ford's rangers are guarding the border to the extent of their ability.

From the Plains—Death of Major Gaines.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Major Gaines, paymaster of the army, died at Fort Smith, on the 18th ult., from being thrown from a buggy eight weeks previously.

In consequence of some strictures on the insubordinate existing in Utah Territory, the editor of the Salt Lake Valley Tan has been denounced by the church authorities, and notified by the civil officials that they can no longer be responsible for his safety.

The Arizona correspondent of the Republican says that a plot to assassinate Governor Pesquiera and overthrow the liberal government in Sonora has been discovered and frustrated.

THE TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT CINCINNATI.—*Cincinnati, March* 2.—The accident at St. Xavier's (Catholic) Church, in this city, the wall of which fell yesterday, burying a number of laborers in the ruins, was caused by an attempt to overthrow a wall twenty feet high, one foot thick, and thirty feet long, by undermining. The rain, it appears, affected the foundation, and as soon as it was a little loosened, it unexpectedly fell in. Fifteen men were at word at the time in the range of the falling wall. Only one succeeded in escaping. Thirteen were crushed to death and the fourteenth man mortally wounded. All were laborers and have large families.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—*Greensburg, Pa., March* 2.—The Hon. Henry D. Foster, democratic nominee for Governor, resides here, where he is personally very popular. His unexpected nomination created much enthusiasm in the town, and last night many houses were illuminated, bonfires kindled, and a ratification meeting held, at which Mr. Foster appeared and accepted the nomination. Subsequently a procession, headed by a band of music, marched to the residence of Mr. Foster and serenaded him.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—*Reading, Feb.* 29.—The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention met here this morning and organized by electing George B. Smith, of Cambria county, chairman.

Reading, Feb. 29.—P. M.—The permanent organization of the Convention was effected this afternoon by the election of W. H. Welsh, Esq., of York, as President. The vote stood Welsh 84, Cunningham, of Beaver county, 44. The Welsh vote is regarded as representing the strength of President Buchanan in the Convention.

The Missouri Opposition Convention.

St. Louis, March 1.—The Missouri opposition State convention met at Jefferson city yesterday, when Abel Leonard was made president.

A series of resolutions were passed denouncing the democratic party for its heresies on the slavery and kindred questions, and nominating Hon. Edward Bates for the presidency.

THE LOUISVILLE EXCITEMENT.—*Louisville, Feb.* 28.—John Haskell, whose arraignment for examination yesterday on the charge of having committed a heinous crime caused such an excitement, was to-day examined and held in bail for the sum of $6,000, which failing to procure he was recommitted. All is now quiet, the people seeming satisfied to allow the law to take its course.

BURNING OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE GOVERNOR OF CANADA.—*Quebec, Feb.* 29.—Spencer Wood, the residence of the Governor-General, was totally burnt last night. It was owned by the Province, and insured for $20,000.

VERMONT DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON.—*Vergennes, Vt., March* 1.—Three hundred delegates, democrats, of Douglas' native district, assembled here in convention yesterday.—John Cain, of Rutland presided. Charles G. Eastman and P. H. Hyde, Douglas Democrats, were elected delegates to Charleston. Douglas was endorsed with nine hearty cheers.

LATER FROM PORTO CABELLO.—*Philadelphia, March* 1.—Arrived bark White Wing, from Porto Cabello on the 15th ult. Sailed in company with the brig Elmer, for New York. The country continued to be in a distracted condition. Civil war prevailed without abatement or decisive results.—General Zouvera had been killed in a recent action at Valencia.

U. S. SENATOR FROM MARYLAND.—*Baltimore, March* 3.—The Legislature at Annapolis yesterday, re-elected Hon. James A. Pearce as U. S. Senator from Maryland, for six years, from the 4th of March, 1861.

Giant Strides in the Nineteenth Century.

It *is* a world of wonders nobody can deny, we take up the periodical of the day with the expectancy of reading some new theory or discovery, as well as seeing news in the abstract. The trans-atlantic electric cable, at the time we write, is fast expanding from its central point in mid-ocean to its two "termini" on land, to link the hemispheres! but at the same time that we justly look upon this as a convincing proof of the great "march of intellect," we must not lose sight of another and no less great palpable evidence of what a giant intellect, single-handed, can accomplish. THOMAS HOLLOWAY, whose name (as the great medical dictator of the present age) it needs no sub-marine telegraph to herald from one clime to another, has, by means of his two remedies, a *Pill* and an *Ointment* long established a chain of communicating agencies around the globe, without having recourse, however, to the aid of electricity or a metal wire. As the poet has designated man to be but "*a link in the great chain of causation*," so may HOLLOWAY be said, through the instrumentality of his all-powerful remedies, to have organized a *Universal Dispensary* for the sick of all nations without regard to creed or color, whether civilzed or savage simple in their all-sufficiency, and within the reach of all.

What has led to these remarks at the present was a visit we paid some time since to Dr. Holloway's establishment in New York, and the inspection with which we were then favored of some of the innumerable proofs of his vast enterprize, from which we deduce the almost inconceivable extent to which his labors have extended, and the consequent universal acceptation of his twin-remedies as specifics for internal and external disease—pages might be written in adducing proofs of this, but one will serve to elucidate the fact in the present instance sufficient to convince the most sceptic. In proportion as countries are distinct and diversified, so are the means of reaching all the scattered members of the human family difficult to accomplish. To do this, it would be necessary to employ an almost "Pentecostal" array of different tongues. Accordingly, in almost every living language, has this enterprising man made known his mission to suffering humanity, and in no less than thirty distinct dialects have the wondrous properties of his medicines been actually printed, thus in their own tongue enabling millions to apply to their own peculiar cases these all powerful curatives.

Such "Giant Strides" as these show the possibility of *one* master mind successfully competing with the capacities of hundreds backed by science itself.

Philadelphia "Press."

SAGACITY OF THE BEAR.—The wild beasts of all kinds are scared away by fire is a well known fact, but the hungry bear is of so cunning a nature that it even sets at defiance the flaming circle, which would at other times afford a secure protection to the sleeping traveler. It is true that the bear does not venture to cross the fiery barrier, but it contrives to avoid the difficulty in a most ingenious manner. Going to the nearest stream, it immerses itself in the water so as to saturate its fur with moisture, and then returning to the spot where the intended prey lies asleep, the animal rolls over the flaming embers, quenching the fire, and then makes its attack upon the sleeper. This curious fact is well known, so that they have good grounds for the respect in which they hold the bear's intellectual powers.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.—A Southerner, who resides in Detroit, Mich., has opened an agency in that city to enable fugitive slaves in Canada to return, if they wish, to their owners in the southern States. Many of the futitives are said to be in a starving condition, and would willingly return if they had the means.

WHOLESALE MASSACRES.—"The year 1860," says the N. Y. Times, "certainly comes to us like a lion. Not yet two months old, it has written its name in blood and fire all over the world; and, professing to be a year of peace, it threatens to rival its warlike predecessor in the destruction of human life by violence. Mills crash in upon their busy tenants; hideous dens, miscalled homes, shrivel up in the flames with a holocaust of peaceful citizens. January shocked our civilization with the loss of the *Royal Charter*, the catastrophe at Lawrence, and the Elm street massacre. February brings us the total wreck of the splendid ocean steamer, the *Hungarian*, with the probable loss of all on board—a disaster which it is hardly premature to stigmatize as a fresh crime against humanity. As in the case of the *Royal Charter*, dashed to pieces after a successful passage from Australia, upon the familiar coast of Wales, and within a few hours' sail of her home harbor, so in this of the *Hungarian* we have a right to insist that nothing but the most positive recklessness or carelessness on *somebody's* part can honestly account for such a calamity."

Large Order for Arms.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Private advices from the Northern and Eastern States mention the receipt there of large orders for light ordnance and improved small arms, including revolvers and bowie knives. In most cases they are to be delivered for shipment from the American Gulf ports, the orders coming from agents of Spanish and Mexican houses.

SUICIDE.—We learn that a man by the name of William Page, of this county, committed suicide during the latter part of last week by hanging himself. The verdict of the jury of inquest was that he was insane at the time of committing the act.—*Fay. Courier, 1st inst.*

Excitement at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 27.—A man calling himself John Haskell, hailing from Massachusetts, but who is said to be an Englishman and a sailor, recently from New Orleans, was arrested in this city on Saturday for committing an outrage on three boys. This forenoon a crowd gathered about the court-house, increasing in number till two o'clock, when the mayor ordered a steam fire engine to the spot, to drive away the crowd. This was temporarily successful, but towards dark the crowd swelled till it numbered several thousand, and an attack on the jail and application of lynch law to the prisoner was apprehended. The military were ordered to hold themselves in readiness. Two pieces of cannon were placed inside of the jail, and the police marshalled.—The latter kept the square in front of the jail clear and arrested several intoxicated and turbulent persons. This evening Judge Bullock addressed the crowd, saying that the parents of the victims desired no riotous proceedings, but were willing that the prisoner should be dealt with by the law, and counseling moderation.

At this, (ten o'clock p. m.,) the crowd is gradually dispersing, although a spirit of great indignation still exists against the prisoner. The fears of an attack on the jail to-night are subsiding.

Spalding's Prepared Glue!

"A Stitch in Time saves Nine."

ECONOMY! Dispatch! Save the Pieces!

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

Price, 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No. 3,600, N. York.

Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithrograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household. ☜

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.

Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

Feb. 1, 1860. 126&23-1y

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine —NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.—We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.

Feb. 25th, 1860 147-3m—27-1y

H. L. HOLMES,

LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET, *New Journal Building.*

Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.

Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

EXPRESSLY FOR

JOBBING TRADE, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED BONNETS OF THE NEW SHAPES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES.

NOW OPEN AT THE EMPORIUM, 34 Market st.

March 3. MYERS & MOORE.

RHODES' SUPER-PHOSPHATE,

THE STANDARD MANURE, for Cotton, Corn and Wheat, besides Root Crops, Gardens, Fruit Trees, &c., has received the endorsements of all leading Chemists of the United States; also, the State Agricultural Societies of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

500 barrels for sale by E. A. KEITH.

February 3d, 1860.

Wilson Ledger, Tarboro' Mercury, Raleigh Standard copy one month and send bill to this office.

SUNDRIES.

700 BAGS RIO, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee;
100 barrels Crushed, Granulated and Clarified Sugars;
40 chests Green and Black Tea—superior article;
33 hhds. Choice Cincinnati Bacon Sides, Shoulders and Hams, in new hhds.;
125 bales prime Eastern Hay;
100 barrels (Oak and Pine) large size New River Mullets;
20 barrels extra refined Sugar House Syrup;
100 " *extra heavy* Western Mess Pork;
30 " Prime Pork;
60 casks of prime *new crop* whole and half Rice;
12 tons best Hoop Iron, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 1¾ inches;

We also keep constantly on hand, Sugar in hhds., Lard, Soda, Glue, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Spice, Ginger, Cream Tartar, Pepper, Candles, Tobacco, Mustard, Yeast Powders, Nails, Salt, Vinegar, Lamp and Machinery Oil, &c., &c. For sale by HATHAWAY & CO.

Feb. 27th, 1860

SUNDRIES.

150 BAGS RIO COFFEE;
50 " Java and Laguayra Coffee;
100 bbls. Sugars—all grades;
240 boxes Adamantine and Sperm Candles;
25 " steam refined Candy;
100 bbls. heavy N. Y. city Mess Pork;
60 " Mullets—large size and fat;
200 bags Shot.

ALSO—Butter, Lard, Molasses, Crackers, Raisins, Soap, Starch, Cigars, Snuff in bbls. and half bbls., Yeast Powders, Concentrated Lye, Soda, Saleratus, &c., &c. Just received and for sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

March 1.

CATARACT WASHING MACHINE.

Clothing, Time, and Labor Saved!

INDISPENSABLE TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

THE most simple, economical, and durable article ever offered to the public to alleviate the discomforts of washday.

DESCRIPTION.

It consists of a metal cylinder, with ribs on the inside, and an interior cylinder of wood, with ribs. There is a space of from 6 to 8 inches between the two cylinders. One crank turns both cylinders at the same time in opposite directions, readily creating a suds, forcing the water through the clothes, and effectually removing the dirt. The action of the water does the work quickly, dispenses entirely with rubbing, and thus saves the wear of clothes.

SULLIVAN & HYATT, Proprietors,

54 *BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.*

N. B.—State and County Rights for sale, and purchasers supplied with Machines at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ A Machine is in operation by a laundress daily, at our Salesroom, 439 Broadway.

Feb. 28, 1860. 149&37-3m

TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE SOUTH, WHO BUY FOR CASH.

WE BEG to inform the Merchants of the South, that for the future we will conduct our business expressly with a view to the wants of the Southern Tr

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Wilmington Journal.

From our Own Correspondent.

CONWAYBORO', S. C., Feb. 28th, 1860.

The political pulse runs high in this District, and considerable disunion sentiment prevailing; "cut off the cotton, rice, and grain crops from the North, and let us see if that will not bring the Helperites to their senses" is the talk down here.

No confidence is had in their "mass" and "great Union meetings," nor in such men as place their names on paper to save the Union, as Northern merchants have done. The Georgia Editor has done a great thing for the South in showing up these "miserable tricksters," and if he should come nearer home he could have more work to do; and speaking of home reminds me of the independent humbug spirit at the South. Now let us see and notice a card put forth in a Charleston paper, addressed to the "merchants of the South and West." Never was there a more barefaced humbug palmed off on a people than this advertisement, and they offer to compete with New York in their importations and their prices. Now there is always "two sides to a question," and we have heard their side.

We will allow them to import, and do anything else to turn trade to Charleston, and fill their vaults with cash, "and to sell as cheap and on as easy terms as Northern houses;" but let us reason one moment.—Look over the advertisement and you will find *one third of the houses to be "Branches" of Northern houses.*—They never can carry on anything of a "direct trade" with Europe, and why? Because they have not the importation facilities of Northern houses, consequently their prices must of course be *greater* than Northern prices. Northern capital will seek the place that pays best, and that place is the "Queen City." Northern capitalists are "quiet and easy," and laugh and snigger in their sleeves, and say, "ah, you Southern and South-western merchants will not come North to spend your money, but you can stop in Charleston and we will catch you there; of course, it is the very thing they want.—The Southern branch house gets better prices, and pays better than the Northern house," and "we will offer you trade in Charleston."

I am "no disunionist" Messrs. Editors, nor a "fire eater," but I would like to see these gentlemen buy another "castor," and have two hats for their two faces, and not crowd too much under a narrow brim, simply because they go for the money. It won't do.—No sir, the venerable gray hars of society cannot be suited that way; society is too old.

Yours truly,

JOZIF ADDUMS.

For the Journal.

A New Farmers' Club.

A number of enterprising farmers in and about Spring Garden and Rocky Point, in New Hanover, have recently organized a Farmers' Club. The objects are two fold: first, to institute a better system of government and treatment of the negro population in those districts; and secondly, to improve the existing system of Agriculture. In each of these important relations, much good is promised by this new Agricultural Association. A Constitution, suitable to the objects in view, has been adopted, and the Club has gone to work in real earnest. The following are the officers for the present year:

GEORGE J. MOORE, Esq., President;
Mr. JOEL HINES, Vice President;
Mr. HINTON E. CARR, Recording Secretary;
Mr. JAMES S. HINES, Corresponding Sec'y.

Monthly meetings will be held, and successively at the houses of the members of the Club. The first regular meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. Hinton E. Carr, on the fourth Saturday in March next. An excellent regulation adopted is, that the members at their meetings shall walk over the farm where they meet, examine the fields, fences, ditches, farming implements, stock, &c., of the owner, and at the same time freely interchange views in respect to the various methods, animals, implements, and objects examined. This will introduce a method of friendly criticism, which no one will take offence at, and which will thus draw out of each member a fund of observations and experience, that will make up altogether a valuable stock of practical knowledge for the benefit of the whole club. In this way, too, a better state of social feeling will be produced among the farmers. The cause of Agriculture is materially hindered by the isolated habits of farmers. They see too little of each other; know too little of one another and not enough of each other's views and experience in farming.

New Hanover is behind in the great pursuit of Agriculture. Her people are too blind to the golden truth that her swamp lands, her marl beds, and her fine forests even, contain rich ores of agricultural wealth. Rich would now be her citizens, and better off their condition, if not one of her *pine* trees had ever been boxed, nor a tarkiln ever *been* made. Let the pursuit of agriculture supersede that of naval stores, and let our people seize hold of and improve the advantages which nature spreads out with a liberal hand before them, and New Hanover will, in a few years, be up to Edgecombe and other boasted counties in raising cotton and securing wealth by farming. We should not lag behind as we do; but, animated by the spirit of progress in other counties and States, and encouraged by what nature has done for us, and by the fact that Wilmington is one of the best markets in the country, let us hold our County Fairs, and show that we will not be outstripped in the great career of agricultural progress. ROCKY POINT.

Feb. 28th, 1860.

The Tragedy in Virginia.

The Petersburg *Express* of February 29th, contains the following account of the horrible tragedy in Henry county, Va. A telegraphic account of the same has already appeared in our paper:

The usually quiet and law-abiding people of the county of Henry, have been intensely excited for the past three or four days, in consequence of a terrible tragedy or rather triple tragedy—that was enacted in their midst on Saturday last. The particulars reached us last evening through a source entirely reliable. The details, although not as full as we shall doubtless be enabled to give at an early day, are sufficient to cause a thrill of horror at their mere recital.

It appears, according to the version given us, that some years since, a grand-daughter of the venerable and talented Vincent Witcher, Esq., of Pittsylvania county, married a gentleman from the adjoining county of Henry, whose name was Clemmens. His Christian name we have been unable to ascertain. The maiden name of Mr. Witcher's grand-daughter was Smith. The parties lived happily together until about eighteen months since, when, upon the most unfounded suspicions, as we have been informed, Mr. Clemmens desired a separation from his wife, and immediately instituted proceedings for a divorce, at the same time impeaching her honor as to the grounds of his course.

Last Saturday was set apart for the taking of depositions, and the parties met at a magisterial precinct in Henry county.

Mr. Witcher appeared to defend the suit and protect the honor of his grand-daughter.

The taking of the depositions progressed, and after the plaintiff had finished with a witness, Mr. Witcher asked a question, which greatly exasperated the husband, Mr. Clemens. He immediately arose, drawing a pistol at the same time, and fired at Mr. Witcher. Mr. Witcher it seems, also quickly rose, and drew a pistol from his pocket, and as the ball of his antagonist grazed around the abdomen, he fired, striking Clemmens in the forehead, and killing him instantly.

A nephew of Mr. Witcher, and a Mr. Smith, brother of Mrs. Clemmens, hearing the firing rushed into the room. A brother of Mr. Clemens, who had also been attracted by the pistol reports, fired at a nephew of Mr. Witcher, the ball taking effect, and producing, it is feared, a fatal wound. Upon seeing his nephew shot, Mr. Vincent Witcher again fired, striking Clemmens No. 2, and killing him instantly.

At this stage of the sanguinary affair, Mr. Smith, a brother of Mrs. Clemmens drew a bowie knife, but had scarcely unsheathed the blade, when he was fired upon by a second brother of Clemmens, the ball taking effect in the shoulder, and producing a painful wound. Infuriated by his wound, Mr. Smith rushed upon his antagonist, and with one powerful thrust of the knife completely disemboweled Clemmens No. 3, the unfortunate man falling dead on the spot.

Three of the parties dead, and the other three all wounded, the horrible tragedy here ended.

Vincent Witcher, Esq., the chief actor in this truly horrible affair, is widely known throughout Virginia.—He served for many years in the lower House of the Legislature, and subsequently represented his district in the State Senate with signal ability. He is a prominent member of the Whig party, and his name has been repeatedly mentioned in connection with the office of Governor of the Commonwealth. He succeeded Whitehall P. Tunstall, upon the death of that gentleman, as President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. After two years service he resigned the Presidency of the road, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession—that of a lawyer.

Our informant states that throughout this painful affair, which Mr. Witcher believes to have been instituted against an innocent grand-daughter, he has acted with great forbearance, and the part he has been compelled finally to act, will be with none, a source of more deeper regret than himself.

Of course, the whole matter will undergo a judicious investigation, until which we forbear further comment.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS,

On the Invasion of States, Delivered in the Senate of the United States, January 23, 1860.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order, the Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution, submitted by Mr. DOUGLASS on the 16th instant:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill for the protection of each State and Territory of the Union against invasion by the authorities or inhabitants of any other State or Territory; and for the suppression and punishment of conspiracies or combinations in any State or Territory with intent to invade, assail, or molest the government, inhabitants, property, or institutions of any other State or Territory of the Union.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, on the 25th of November last, the Governor of Virginia addressed an official communication to the President of the United States, in which he said:

"I have information from various quarters, upon which I rely, that a conspiracy of formidable extent, in means and numbers, is formed in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and other States, to rescue John Brown and his associates, prisoners at Charlestown, Virginia. The information is specific enough to be reliable. * * * * *

"Places in Maryland, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, have been occupied as depots and rendezvous by these desperadoes, and unobstructed by guards or otherwise, to invade this State, and we are kept in continual apprehension of outrage from fire and rapine. I apprise you of these facts in order that you may take steps to preserve peace between the States."

To this communication, the President of the United States, on the 28th of November, returned a reply, from which I read the following sentence:

"I am at a loss to discover any provision in the Constitution or laws of the United States which would authorize me to 'take steps' for this purpose." [That is, to preserve the peace between the States."]

This announcement produced a profound impression upon the public mind and especially in the slaveholding States.—It was generally received and regarded as an authoritative announcement that the Constitution of the United States confers no power upon the Federal Government to protect each of the States of this Union against invasion from the other States. I shall not stop to inquire whether the President meant to declare that the existing laws confer no authority upon him, or that the Constitution empowers Congress to enact no laws which would authorise the Federal interposition to protect the States from invasion; my object is to raise the inquiry, and to ask the judgment of the Senate and of the House of Representatives on the question, whether it is not within the power of Congress, and the duty of Congress, under the Constitution, to enact all laws which may be necessary and proper for the protection of each and every State against invasion, either from foreign Powers or from any portion of the United States.

The denial of the existence of such a power in the Federal Government has induced an inquiry among conservative men—men loyal to the Constitution and devoted to the Union—as to what means they have to protection, if the Federal Government is not authorized to protect them against external violence. It must be conceded that no community is safe, no State can enjoy peace, or prosperity, or domestic tranquility, without safety against external violence.—Every State and nation of the world, outside of this Republic, is supposed to maintain armies and navies for this precise purpose. It is the only legitimate purpose for which armies and navies are maintained in time of peace. They may be kept up for ambitious purposes, for the purposes of aggression and foreign war; but the legitimate purpose of a military force in time of peace is to insure a measure of equality against violence or aggression from without. The states of this Union would possess that power, were it not for the restraints imposed upon them by the Federal Constitution. When that Constitution was made, the States surrendered to the Federal Government the power to raise and support armies, and the power to provide and maintain navies, and not only thus surrendered the means of protection from invasion, but consented to a prohibition upon themselves which declares that no State shall keep troops or vessels of war in time of peace.

The question now recurs, whether the States of this Union are in that helpless condition, with their hands tied by the Constitution, stripped of all means of repelling assaults and maintaing their existence, without a guarantee from the Federal Government, to protect them against violence. If the people of this country shall settle down into the conviction that there is no power in the Federal Government under the Constitution to protect each and every State from violence, from aggression, from invasion, they will demand that the cord be severed, and that the weapons be restored to their hands with which they may defend themselves. This inquiry involves the question of the perpetuity of the Union. The means of defence, the means of repelling assaults, the means of providing against invasion, must exist as a condition of the safety of the States and the existence of the Union.

Now, sir, I hope to be able to demonstrate that there is no wrong in this Union for which the Constitution of the United States has not provided a remedy. I believe, and I hope I shall be able to maintain, that a remedy is furnished for every wrong which can be perpetrated within the Union, if the Federal Government performs its whole duty. I think it is clear, on a careful examination of the Constitution, that the power is conferred upon Congress, first to provide for repelling invasion from foreign countries; and, secondly, to protect each State of this Union against invasion from any other State, Territory, or place, within the jurisdiction of the United States. I will first turn your attention, sir, to the power conferred upon Congress to protect the United States—including States, Territories, and the District of Columbia; including every inch of ground within our limits and jurisdiction—against foreign invasion. In the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution, you find that Congress has power—

"To raise and support armies; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the Government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions."

These various clauses confer upon Congress power to use the whole military force of the country for the purpose specified in the Constitution. They shall provide for the execution of the laws of the Union; and, secondly, suppress insurrections. The insurrections there referred to are insurrections against the authority of the United States—insurrections against a State authority being provided for in a subsequent section, in which the United States cannot interfere, except upon the application of the State authorities. The invasion which is to be repelled by this clause of the Constitution is an invasion of the United States. The language is, Congress shall have power to "repel invasions." That gives the authority to repel the invasion, no matter whether the enemy shall land within the limits of Virginia, within the District of Columbia, within the Territory of New Mexico, or anywhere else within the jurisdiction of the United States. The power to protect every portion of the country against invasion from foreign nations having thus specifically conferred, the framers of the Constitution then proceeded to make guarantees for the protection of *each of the States* by Federal authority. I will read the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution:

"The United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."

This clause contains three distinct guarantees: first, the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government; second, the United States shall protect each of them against invasion; third, the United States shall, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, protect them against domestic violence. Now, sir, I submit to you whether it is not clear, from the very language of the Constitution, that this clause was inserted for the purpose of making it the duty of the Federal Government to protect each of the States against invasion from any other State, Territory, or place within the jurisdiction of the United States? For what other purpose was the clause inserted?—The power and duty of protection as against foreign nations has already been provided for. This clause occurs among the guarantees from the United States to each State, for the benefit of each State, for the protection of each State, and necessarily from other States, inasmuch as the guarantee had been given previously as against foreign nations.

If any further authority is necessary to show that such is the true construction of the Constitution, it may be found in the forty-third number of the Federalist, written by James Madison. Mr. Madison quotes the clause of the Constitution which I have read, giving these three guarantees; and, after discussing the one guarantying to each State a republican form of government, proceeds to consider the second, which makes it the duty of the United States to protect each of the States against invasion. Here is what Mr. Madison says upon that subject:

"A protection against invasion is due *from every society to the parts composing it.* The latitude of the expression here used seems to secure each State, not only against foreign hostility, but against ambitious or vindictive enterprises of its more powerful neighbors. The history both of ancient and modern confederacies proves that the weaker members of the Union ought not to be insensible to the policy of this article."

The number of the Federalist, like all the others of that celebrated work, was written after the Constitution was made, and before it was ratified by the States, and with a view to securing its ratification; hence the people of the several States, when they ratified this instrument, knew that this clause was intended to bear the construction which I now place upon it. It was intended to make it the duty of every society to protect each of its parts; the duty of the Federal Government to protect each of the States, and, he says, the smaller States ought not be insensible to the policy of this article of the Constitution.

Then, sir, if it be made the imperative duty of the Federal Government, by the express provision of the Constitution, to protect each of the States against invasion or violence from the other States, or from combinations of desperadoes within their limits, it necessarily follows that it is the duty of Congress to pass all laws necessary and proper to render that guarantee effectual. While Congress, in the early history of the Government, did provide legislation, which is supposed to be ample to protect the United States against invasion from foreign countries and the Indian tribes, they have failed, up to this time, to make any law for the protection of each of the States against invasion from within the limits of the Union. I am unable to account for this omission; but I presume the reason is to be found in the fact that no Congress ever dreamed that such legislation would ever become necessary for the protection of one State of this Union against invasion and violence from her sister States. Who, until the Harper's Ferry outrage, ever conceived that American citizens could be so forgetful of their duties to themselves, to their country, to the Constitution, as to plan an invasion of another State, with the view of inciting servile insurrection, murder, treason, and every other crime that disgraces humanity? While, therefore, no blame can justly be attached to our predecessors in failing to provide the legislation necessary to render this guarantee of the Constitution effectual; still, since the experience of last year, we cannot stand justified in omitting longer to perform this imperative duty.

The question then remaining is, what legislation is necessary and proper to render this guarantee of the Constitution effectual? I presume there will be very little difference of opinion that it will be necessary to place the whole military power of the Government at the disposal of the President, under proper guards and restrictions against abuse, to repel and suppress invasion when the hostile force shall be actually in the field. But, sir, that is not sufficient. Such legislation would not be a full compliance with this guarantee of the Constitution. The framers of that instrument meant more when they gave the guarantee. Mark the difference in language between the provision for protecting the United States against invasion and that for protecting the States. When it provided for protecting the United States, it said Congress shall have power to "*repel* invasion." When it came to make this guarantee to the States it changed the language and said the United States shall "*protect*" each of the States against invasion. In the one instance, the duty of the Government is to repel; in the other, the guarantee is that they will protect. In other words, the United States are not permitted to wait until the enemy shall be upon your borders; until the invading army shall have been organized and drilled and placed in march with a view to the invasion; but they must pass all laws necessary and proper to insure protection and domestic tranquility to each State and Territory of this Union against invasion or hostilities from other States and Territories.

Then, sir, I hold that it is not only necessary to use the military power when the actual case of invasion shall occur, but to authorize the judicial department of the Government to suppress all conspiracies and combinations in the several States with intent to invade a State, or molest or disturb its government, its peace, its citizens, its property, or its institutions. You must punish the conspiracy, the combination with intent to do the act, and then you will suppress it in advance. There is no principle more familiar to the legal profession than that wherever it is proper to declare an act to be a crime, it is proper to punish a conspiracy or combination with intent to perpetrate the act. Look upon your statute-books, and I presume you will find an enactment to punish the counterfeiting of the coin of the United States; and then another section to punish a man for having counterfeit coin in his possession *with intent* to pass it; and another section to punish him for having the molds, or dies, or instruments for counterfeiting, *with intent* to use them. This is a familiar principle in legislative and judicial proceedings. If the act of invasion is criminal, the conspiracy to invade should also be made criminal. If it be unlawful and illegal to invade a State, and run off fugitive slaves, why not make it unlawful to form conspiracies and combinations in the several States with intent to do the act? We have been told that a notorious man, who has recently suffered death for his crimes upon the gallows, boasted in Cleveland, Ohio, in a public lecture, a year ago, that he had then a body of men employed in running away horses from the slaveholders of Missouri, and pointed to a livery stable in Cleaveland which was full of the stolen horses at that time.

I think it is within our competency, and consequently our duty, to pass a law making every conspiracy or combination in any state or territory of this Union to invade another with intent to steal or run away property of any kind, whether it be negroes, or horses or property of any other description, into another State, a crime, and punish the conspirators by indictment in the United States courts, and confinement in the prisons or penitentiaries of the State or Territory where the conspiracy may be formed and quelled.—Sir, I would carry these provisions of law as far as our constitutional power will reach. I would make it a crime to form conspiracies with a view of invading States or Territories to control elections, whether they be under the garb of Emigrant Aid Societies of New England, or Blue Lodges of Missouri. (Applause in the galleries.) In other words, this provision of the Constitution means more than the mere repelling of an invasion when the invading army shall reach the border of a State. The language is, it shall protect the State against invasion; the meaning of which is, to use the language of the preamble to the Constitution, to insure to each State domestic tranquility against external violence. There can be no peace, there can be no prosperity, there can be no safety in any community, unless it is secured against violence from abroad. Why, sir, it has been a question seriously mooted in Europe, whether it was not the duty of England, a Power foreign to France, to pass laws to punish conspiracies in England against the lives of the princes of France. I shall not argue the question of comity between foreign States. I predicate my argument upon the Constitution by which we are governed, and which we have sworn to obey, and demand that the Constitution be executed in good faith so as to punish and suppress every combination, every conspiracy, either to invade a State or to molest its inhabitants, or to disturb its property, or to subvert its institutions and its government. I believe this can be effectually done by authorizing the United States courts in the several States to take jurisdiction of the offence, and punish the violation of the law with appropriate punishments.

It cannot be said that the time has not yet arrived for such legislation. It cannot be said with truth that the Harper's Ferry case will not be repeated, or is not in danger of repetition. It is only necessary to inquire into the causes which produced the Harper's Ferry outrage, and ascertain whether those causes are yet in active operation, and then you can determine whether there is any ground for apprehension that that invasion will be repeated. Sir, what were the causes which produced the Harper's Ferry outrage? Without stopping to adduce evidence in detail, I have no hesitation in expressing my firm and deliberate conviction that the Harper's Ferry crime was the natural, logical, inevitable result of the doctrines and teachings of the Republican party, as explained and enforced in their platform, their partisan presses, their pamphlets and books, and especially in the speeches of their leaders in and out of Congress. (Applause in the galleries.)

Mr. MASON. I trust the order of the Senate will be preserved. I am sure it is only necessary to suggest to the presiding officer the indispensable necessity of preserving the order of the Senate; and I give notice that, if it is disturbed again, I shall insist upon the galleries being cleared entirely.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will pause for a single moment. It is impossible for the Chair to preserve order without the concurrence of the vast assembly in the galleries. He trusts that there will be no occasion to make a reference to this subject again.

Mr. TOOMBS. I hope that the presiding officer will place officers in the galleries, and put a stop to this thing. It is a very bad sign of the times. It is unbecoming this body, or the deliberations of any free people.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The presiding officer has not the force at his command to place officers in the gallery.

Mr. DOUGLAS. If the Senate will pardon me for a digression an instant, I was about to suggest to the presiding officer that I thought it would be necessary to place officers in different parts of the gallery, with instructions that if they saw any person giving any signs of approbation or disapprobation calculated to disturb our proceedings, they should instantly put the guilty person out of the gallery.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That has been done.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I was remarking that I considered this outrage at Harper's Ferry as the logical, natural consequence of the teachings and doctrines of the Republican party. I am not making this statement for the purpose of crimination or partisan effect. I desire to call the attention of members of that party to a reconsideration of the doctrines that they are in the habit of enforcing, with a view to a fair judgment whether they do not lead directly to those consequences, on the part of those deluded persons who think that all they say is meant, in real earnest, and ought to be carried out. The great principle that underlies the Republican party is violent, irreconcilable, eternal warfare upon the institution of American slavery, with the view of its ultimate extinction throughout the land; sectional war is to be waged until the cotton fields of the South shall be cultivated by free labor, or the rye fields of New York and Massachusetts shall be cultivated by slave labor. In furtherance of this article of their creed, you find their political organization not only sectional in its location, but one whose vitality consists in appeals to northern passion, northern prejudice, northern ambition against southern States, southern institutions, and southern people. I have had some experience in fighting this element within the last few years, and I find that the source of their power consists in exciting the prejudices and the passions of the northern section against those of the southern section. They not only attempt to excite the North against the South, but they invite the South to assail and abuse and traduce the North. Southern abuse, by violent men, of northern statesmen and northern people, is essential to the triumph of the Republican cause. Hence the course of argument which we have to meet is not only repelling the appeals to northern passion and prejudice, but we have to encounter their appeals to southern men to assail us, in order that they may justify their assaults upon the plea of self-defence.

Sir, when I returned home in 1858, for the purpose of canvassing Illinois, with a view to a re-election, I had to meet this issue of the "irrepressible conflict." It is true that the Senator from New York had not then made his Rochester speech, and did not for four months afterwards. It is true that he had not given the doctrine that precise name and form; but the principle was in existence, and had been proclaimed by the ablest and the most clear-headed men of the party. I will call your attention, sir, to a single passage from a speech, to show the language in which this doctrine was stated in Illinois before it received the name of the "irrepressible conflict." The Republican party assembled in State convention in June, 1858, in Illinois, and unanimously adopted Abraham Lincoln as their candidate for United States Senator. Mr. Lincoln appeared before the convention, accepted the nomination, and made a speech—which had been previously written and agreed to in caucus by most of the leaders of the party. I will read a single extract from that speech:

"In my opinion, it [the slavery agitation] will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this Government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free. I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States—old as well as new, North as well as South."

Sir, the moment I landed upon the soil of Illinois, at a vast gathering of many thousands of my constituents to welcome me home, I read that passage, and took direct issue with the doctrine contained in it as being revolutionary and treasonable, and inconsistent with the perpetuity of this Republic. That is not merely the individual opinion of Mr. Lincoln; nor is it the individual opinion merely of the Senator from New York, who four months afterwards asserted the same doctrine in different language; but, so far as I know, it is the general opinion of the members of the Abolition or Republican party. They tell the people of the North that unless they rally as one man, under a sectional banner, and make war upon the South with a view to the ultimate extinction of slavery, slavery will overrun the whole North and fasten itself upon all the free States.—They then tell the South, unless you rally as one man, binding the whole Southern people into a sectional party, and establish slavery all over the free States, the inevitable consequence will be that we shall abolish it in the slaveholding States. The same doctrine is held by the Senator from New York in his Rochester speech. He tells us that the States must all become free, or all become slave; that the South, in other words, must conquer and subdue the North, or the North must triumph over the South, and drive slavery from within its limits.

Mr. President, in order to show that I have not misinterpreted the position of the Senator from New York, in notifying the South that, if they wish to maintain slavery within their limits, they must also fasten it upon the northern States, I will read an extract from his Rochester speech:

"It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces; and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina, and the sugar plantations of Louisiana, will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rye fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York must again be surrendered by their free laborers to slave culture and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New York become once more markets for trade in the bodies and souls of men."

Thus, sir, you perceive that the theory of the Republican party is, that there is a conflict between two different systems of institutions in the respective classes of States—not a conflict in the same States, but an irrepressible conflict between the free States and the slave States; and they argue that these two systems of State cannot permanently exist in the same Union; that the sectional warfare must continue to rage and increase with increasing fury until the free States shall surrender, or the slave States shall be subdued. Hence, while they appeal to the passions of our own section, their object is to alarm the people of the other section, and drive them to madness, with the hope that they will invade our rights as an excuse for some of our people to carry on aggressions upon their rights. I appeal to the candor of Senators, whether this is not a fair exposition of the tendency of the doctrines proclaimed by the Republican party. The creed of that party is founded upon the theory that, because slavery is not desirable in our States, it is not desirable anywhere; because free labor is a good thing with us, it must be the best thing everywhere. In other words, the creed of their party rests upon the theory that there must be *uniformity* in the domestic institutions and internal polity of the several States of this Union. There, in my opinion, is the fundamental error upon which their whole system rests. In the Illinois canvass, I asserted, and now repeat, that uniformity in the domestic institutions of the different States is neither possible nor desirable. That is the very issue upon which I conducted the canvass at home, and it is the question which I desire to present to the Senate. I repeat, that uniformity in domestic institution of the different States is neither possible nor desirable.

Was such the doctrine of the framers of the Constitution? I wish the country to bear in mind that when the Constitution was adopted the Union consisted of thirteen States, twelve of which were slaveholding States, and one a free State. Suppose this doctrine of uniformity on the slavery question had prevailed in the Federal convention, do the gentlemen on that side of the House think that freedom would have triumphed over slavery? Do they imagine that the one free State would have out-voted the twelve slaveholding States, and thus have abolished slavery throughout the land by a constitutional provision? On the contrary, if the test had then been made, if this doctrine of uniformity on the slavery question had then been proclaimed and believed in, with the twelve slaveholding States against one free State, would it not have resulted in a constitutional provision fastening slavery irrevocably upon every inch of American soil, North as well as South? Was it quite fair in those days for the friends of free institutions to claim that the Federal Government must not touch the question, but must leave the people of each State to do as they pleased, until under the operation of that principle they secured the majority, and then wield that majority to abolish slavery in the other States of the Union?

Sir, if uniformity in respect to domestic institutions had been deemed desirable when the Constitution was adopted, there was another mode by which it could have been obtained. The natural mode of obtaining uniformity was to have blotted out the State governments, to have abolished the State Legislatures, to have conferred upon Congress legislative power over its municipal and domestic concerns of the people of all the States, as well as upon Federal questions affecting the whole Union; and if this doctrine of uniformity had been entertained and favored by the framers of the Constitution, such would have been the result. But, sir, the framers of that instrument knew at that day, as well as we now know, that in a country as broad as this, with so great a variety of climate, of soil, and of production, there must necessarily be a corresponding diversity of institutions and domestic regulations, adapted to the wants and necessities of each locality. The framers of the Constitution knew that the laws and institutions which were well adapted to the mountains and valleys of New England were ill-suited to the rice plantations and the cotton-fields of the Carolinas. They knew that our liberties depended upon reserving the right to the people of each State to make their own laws and establish their own institutions, and control them at pleasure, without interference from the Federal Government, or from any other State or Territory, or any foreign country. The Constitution, therefore, was based, and the Union was founded, on the principle of dissimilarity in the domestic institutions and internal polity of the several States. The Union was founded on the theory that each State had peculiar interests, requiring peculiar legislation, and peculiar institutions, different and distinct from every other State. The Union rests on the theory that no two States would be precisely alike in their domestic policy and institutions.

Hence, I assert that this doctrine of uniformity in the domestic institutions of the different States is repugnant to the Constitution, subversive of the principles upon which the Union was based, revolutionary in its character, and leading directly to despotism if it is ever established. Uniformity in local and domestic affairs in a country of great extent is despotism always. Show me centralism prescribing uniformity from the capital to all of its provinces in their local and domestic concerns, and I will show you a despotism as odious and as insufferable as that of Austria or of Naples.—Dissimilarity is the principle upon which the Union rests.—It is founded upon the idea that each State must necessarily require different regulations; that no two States have precisely the same interests, and hence do not need precisely the same laws; and you cannot account for this confederation of States upon any other principle.

Then, sir, what becomes of this doctrine that slavery must be established in all the States or prohibited in all the States? If we only conform to the principles upon which the Federal Union was formed, there can be no conflict. It is only necessary to recognize the right of the people of every State to have just such institutions as they please, without consulting your wishes, your views, or your prejudices, and there can be no conflict.

And, sir, inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress the power coupled with the duty of protecting each State against external aggression, and inasmuch as that includes the power of suppressing and punishing conspiracies in one State against the institutions, property, people, or government of every other State, I desire to carry out that power vigorously. Sir, give us such a law as the Constitution contemplates and authorizes, and I will show the Senator from New York that there is a constitutional mode of repressing the "irrepressible conflict." I will open the prison door to allow conspirators against the peace of the Republic and the domestic tranquility of our States to select their cells wherein to drag out a miserable life, as a punishment for their crimes against the peace of society.

Can any man say to us that although this outrage has been perpetrated at Harper's Ferry, there is no danger of its recurrence? Sir, is not the Republican party still embodied, organized, confident of success, and defiant in its pretensions? Does it not now hold and proclaim the same creed that it did before this invasion? It is true that most of its representatives here disavow the *acts* of John Brown at Harper's Ferry. I am glad that they do so; I am rejoiced that they have gone thus far; but I must be permitted to say to them that it is not sufficient that they disavow the act, unless they also repudiate and denounce the doctrines and teachings which produced the act. Those doctrines remain the same; those teachings are being poured into the minds of men throughout the country by means of speeches and pamphlets and books and through partisan presses.—The causes that produced the Harper's Ferry invasion are now in active operation. It is true that the people of all the border States are required by the Constitution to have their hands tied, without the power of self-defence, and remain patient under a threatened invasion in the day or in the night? Can you expect people to be patient, when they dare not lie down to sleep at night without first stationing sentinels around their houses to see if a band of marauders and murderers are not approaching with torch and pistol? Sir, it requires more patience than freemen ever should cultivate, to submit to constant annoyance, irritation and apprehension. If we expect to preserve this Union, we must remedy, within the Union and in obedience to the Constitution, every evil for which disunion would furnish a remedy. If the Federal Government fails to act, either from choice or from an apprehension of the want of power, it cannot be expected that the States will be content to remain unprotected.

Then, sir, I see no hope of peace, of fraternity, of good feeling, between the different portions of the United States, except by bringing to bear the power of the Federal Government to the extent authorized by the Constitution—to protect the people of all the States against any external violence or aggression. I repeat, that it the theory of the Constitution shall be carried out by conceding the right of the people of every State to have just such institutions as they choose, there cannot be a conflict, much less an "irrepressible conflict," between the free and slaveholding States.

Mr. President, the mode of preserving peace is plain.—This system of sectional warfare must cease. The Constitution has given the power, and all we ask of Congress is to give the means, and we, by indictments and convictions in the Federal courts of our several States, will make such examples of the leaders of these conspiracies as will strike terror into the hearts of the others, and there will be an end of this crusade. Sir, you must check it by crushing out the conspiracy, the combination, and then there can be safety. Then we shall be able to restore that spirit of fraternity which inspired our revolutionary fathers upon every battle field; which presided over the deliberations of the convention that framed the Constitution, and filled the hearts of the people who ratified it. Then we shall be able to demonstrate that there is no evil unredressed in the Union for which disunion would furnish a remedy. Then, sir, let us execute the Constitution in the spirit in which it was made. Let Congress pass all the laws necessary and proper to give full and complete effect to every guarantee of the Constitution. Let them authorize the punishment of conspiracies and combinations in any State or Territory against the property, institutions, people or government of any other State or Territory, and there will be no excuse, no desire, for disunion.—Then, sir, let us leave the people of every State perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. Let each of them retain slavery just as long as it pleases, and abolish it when it chooses. Let us act upon that good old golden principle which teaches all men to mind their own business and let their neighbors alone. Let this be done and this Union can endure forever as our fathers made it, composed of free and slave States, just as the people of each State may determine for themselves.

AN EASTERN WONDER.—A friend translates from the Star of the Cyclades, a Greek paper, the following account of an eastern wonder: "In the island of Sicinus, near Crete, nine years ago, the wife of a potter, named Constantine Maroule, gave birth to a female child, the hinder part of which, from the neck to the knees, are entirely covered with a hairy skin like that of a hog; so also in front, from the breast to the knees. On the lower limbs this appearance is seen only in spots. The rest of the person, the face particularly, exhibits nothing unusual. The child, now in its ninth year, enjoys perfect health, and seems to have no other defect than this marvelous skin, the hairs of which behind have to be sheared frequently, as they grow precisely like those on the back of a hog.

The father, being a poor man, once brought this child, whose name is Irene, to Athens to exhibit it for sake of gain; but being forbidden by the police, he took her to Constantinople for the same purpose. He was there also brought to answer before the Greek Ambassador, and sent back to Sicinus under penalties in case of the repition of such selfish treatment of his unfortunate child"

Dedication of the Equestrian Statue of Washington.

The inauguration of Clark Mills' equestrian statue of Washington took place Wednesday at Washington, D. C., despite the weather, which destroyed the interest of the ceremonies, and interfered terribly with the comfort of all who took part in them. The procession to the place where the statue was inaugurated was both civic and military. The President, members of the Cabinet, both Houses of Congress, the Legislature of Maryland, and other bodies constituting the former division, whilst the New York Regiment formed the principal part of the latter. The Avenue was decorated with flags, mottoes, &c., thousands of visitors were in the city, and the unfavorable weather only interfered to prevent the inauguration being a grand affair.

There was a general suspension of business upon the avenue and other leading streets, and at various points patriotic displays were made in the way of decorations.

THE CEREMONIES AND ORATIONS.—The procession and display of military was very fine, but the murky atmosphere and muddy thoroughfares rendered what would of otherwise have been a grand affair, dull and inanimate. The procession did not start until 3 o'clock, and the avenue was lined with spectators, on the whole route to the circle overlooking Georgetown, in the centre of which the equistrian statue is erected.

On reaching the ground, the military took their stations therein, and an oration suitable to the occasion was delivered by the Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia, concluding as follows:

Upon this representative and similitude of the great and honored dead, which we this day put forth before the world, the winds shall blow, the rains shall fall, and the storms shall beat, but it shall stand unhurt amid them all. So shall it be with the fame of him whose image it is. The breath of unfriendly criticism may blow upon it; the storms that betoken moral or civil change may break upon it; but it shall stand firmly fixed in the hearts and memories of every true and honest and liberty-loving man who inhabits our land and cherishes our institutions.

The inhabitants of this city, as they behold this statue day after day, will look upon it as the Palladium, of their privileges, and the silent guardian of their prosperity. And the thousands and tens of thousands, that from every nation, kingdom and tongue, yearly go forth to gaze upon and admire the wonders of the earth, when they shall come up to this "Mecca of the mind" shall pause with reverential awe as they gaze upon this similitude of the mighty Washington.

Year after year shall that dumb image tell its eloquent story of patriotism, devotion and self-sacrifice; year after year shall it teach its holy lessons of duty and of faith; with generation after generation shall it plead for institutions founded in wisdom and a country bought with blood. To the clouds and storms that gather and break upon it, it will tell of the clouds and storms through which its great antitype did pass, in his devoted course on earth, and when the great luminnary of the heavens, descending with his golden shower of beams like imperial Jove, shall wrap it in its warm embrace, it shall tell the sun that he who gave his beams and bade him shine, has decreed that one day the darkness of eternal night shall settle on his face; but then the spirit of the mighty Washington, basking in an eternal sunlight above shall still

"A darkening universe defy
To quench his immortality,
Or shake his trust in God."

THE DEDICATION AND UNVEILING.

The ceremonies were concluded with the dedication of the Statue by the President, (when he wore the Masonic apron and used the Masonic gavel once worn and used by Washington;) and the unveiling of the Statue, followed by a national salute by the artillery in honor of the occasion.

The procession on its return marched passed in review at

SABBATH READING.

From the Washington Constitution.

The Germs of the Beautiful.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful!
By the wayside let them fall,
That the rose may spring by the cottage gate,
And the vine on the garden wall;
Cover the rough and the rude of earth
With a veil of leaves and flowers,
And mark with the opening bud and cup
The march of summer hours.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the holy shrine of home;
Let the pure, and the fair, and the graceful there
In the loveliest lustre come;
Leave not a trace of deformity
In the temple of the heart,
But gather about its hearth the gems
Of nature and of art.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the temple of our God—
The God who starred the uplifted sky,
And flowered the trampled sod;
When he built a temple for himself,
And a home for his priestly race,
He reared each arch in symmetry,
And covered each line in grace.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the depths of the human soul;
They shall bud, and blossom, and bear the fruit,
While the endless ages roll;
Plant with the flowers of charity
The portals of the tomb,
And the fair and the pure about thy path
In Paradise shall bloom.

Imitation.

God has implanted in every person a desire to be like some other one. We see this disposition even in little children. See that boy. He has got his father's boots and hat. See him trying to step in his father's tracks. See that little girl on the first day of school. She is eyeing her teacher. She watches her gait, her accent, her smiles, her mode of dress. To-morrow you will see her coming to school imitating that elastic step, with her clothes and hair all adjusted to correspond with the pattern.

This same disposition is by no means less in grown people. Every person has a pattern, a copy, before his eye, which he is endeavoring to imitate. Hence what we call fashion, provincialism, style in dress, action, or speaking. There may be apparent exceptions. Some few try to act like nobody. They may be clowns. And yet even a clown is very often trying to imitate some other clown. So I think it may be laid down as a fact universal, that every person has a disposition which leads him always to keep in his eye some pattern for imitation.

But this disposition, like all others, is very often abused, perverted. If there is anything bad in the pattern, anything defective, or even wicked, it will sooner be imitated than good traits. I knew a teacher, a clergyman, who was pious, active, successful, and even quite popular, but who, nevertheless, had one fault. This fault was only in manner. When he stood speaking or preaching, he would very much of the time have one hand in a front pocket. And even to this day I see some of his students, who are his admirers, imitating their teacher in none of his good traits, but in that solitary fault.

In the eastern part of Vermont, some twenty-five years ago, there was a female teacher, who was very amiable, intelligent, pious, and of course quite successful; but who had just one fault, and that was only in the pronunciation of such words as had in them the letter *s*. She lisped; that was all. And I presume as many as one in every ten of her scholars, when she came home, would say, *yeth thir* and *no thir*.

I have heard the following story of the boys in the days of Jefferson. That great man, one time, got him a pair of new shoes. He went with them several days without strings; which, when they saw, the boys all around pulled the strings out of their own shoes.

And now, since every human being is too imperfect as a pattern for all others; since every person must have a pattern; and especially as most persons are more likely to imitate faults than good qualities, let us give good heed to the apostle's injunction when he says: Be ye therefore followers (imitators) of God, as dear children.

God's inimitable perfections are implied in the verse preceding: "Be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you."

Again: If men will take us for their pattern, let us see to it that we are fit for such an honor. It is the duty as well as the privilege of every one so to live that we can use the boldness that the apostle did when he said: Be ye followers of me.

A Hebrew Prayer in the House of Representatives.—The following prayer was delivered by Rabbi Raphall, in the House of Representatives, Feb. 1st, a few hours previous to the election of the Speaker:

The Rabbi M. J. Raphall, of New York, opened the proceedings with the following prayer:

Almighty and most merciful God, we approach Thy presence this day to thank Thee for Thy past mercies, and humbly to beseech Thee to continue and extend the same to Thy servants, the Representatives of these United States, in Congress assembled.

Lord, great and manifold have been Thy bounties to this highly favored land. Heart-felt and sincere are our thanks. While the vast despotisms of Asia are crumbling into dust, and the effete monarchies of the Old World can only sustain themselves by yielding to the pressure of the spirit of the age, it has been Thy gracious will that in this western hemisphere there should be established a Commonwealth after the model of that which Thou, Thyself, didst bestow on the tribes of Israel, in their best and purest days. The Constitution and the institutions of this Republic prove to the word that men created in Thy image and obedient to Thy behests, are not only capable, fully capable, of self-government, but that they know best how to combine civil liberty with ready obedience to the laws, religious liberty with warm zeal for religion, absolute general equality with sincere respect for individual rights. In acquiescing and carrying out these most wise institutions, Thy protection, Lord, has been signally manifest. It was Thy right hand that defended the founders of this Commonwealth during the long and perilous struggle of right against might. It was Thy wisdom that inspired them when they established this Congress, to be what Thy tabernacle, with the *urim* and *thummim*—right and equity—were intended to have been for the tribes of Israel—the heart of the entire nation, where the wants, the feelings and wishes of all might become known, to be respected by all, so that union might create strength, and concord keep pace with prosperity.

Lord, the ordinary life-time of a man has barely elapsed since this Constitution came into force, and under its auspices our country, from being feeble and poor, has become wealthy and powerful, already takes rank with the mightiest, and Thou, O Lord, wilt realize unto it Thy gracious promise unto Thy chosen people; *Vehosircha adonai letobeh*—the Lord will distinguish thee for that which is good.

Supreme Ruler of the universe, many days and many weeks have gone by since Thy servants, our representatives, first met in this Congress, but not yet have they been able to organize their House. Thou who makest peace in Thy high Heavens, direct their minds this day that with one consent they may agree to choose the man who, without fear and without favor, is to preside over this assembly. To this intent, Father most gracious, do thou endow them with Thy spirit; the spirit of wisdom and of understanding; the spirit of counsel and of amity; the spirit of knowledge and of fear of the Lord. Grant, Father, that amidst the din of conflicting interests and opinions, Thy grace may direct them so that each one of them and all of them may hold the even tenor of their way—the way of moderation and equality; that they may speak and act and legislate for Thy glory and the happiness of our country; so that, from the North and from the South, from the east and from the west, one feeling of satisfaction may attend their labors; while the whole people of the land joyfully repeat the words of Thy Psalmist: "How good and how pleasant it is when brethren dwell together in unity."

Lord God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob, I, Thy servant, beseech Thee bless these Representatives, even as Thou hast directed Thy priests to bless Thy people.

May the Lord bless ye and preserve ye.

May the Lord cause his countenance to shine upon ye and be gracious unto ye.

May the Lord raise his countenance unto ye and grant ye peace.

May this blessing of the One who liveth and who reigneth forever rest upon your counsels and yourselves this day and evermore. Amen.

"Alive Again, and Eating Apple Dumpling."—According to the Blackies, the Hon. Mr. Hickman suffered from hemorrhage the day before and the day after the indignity inflicted upon him by Col. Edmundson.—According to the same authority, he was received three days since at Westchester, Pennsylvania, by an immense crowd, a splendid oration, and that he "made a brief but eloquent speech" in reply. From all this we infer that his health has improved, and that he *considers himself out of danger.—Wash. States.*

Many institutions are improperly called *seminaries*, for they do not half teach anything.

From Washington.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The House committee on the postoffice will report a bill for expediting and cheapening the postage service overland between the Atlantic and Pacific States. Proposals are to be received by the Postmaster General and submitted to Congress. It is also provided that bids be invited to carry the entire mail by the water route from New York and New Orleans semi-weekly and weekly.

The Legislature of Alabama has passed a resolution unanimously favoring Col. Butterfield's projected steam mail line from Mobile or New Orleans to various Mexican ports, and requesting the Alabama delegation in Congress to vote for the passage of his bill.

Letters from Vera Cruz, dated February 10th, say that unreliable information had reached there that Miramon had left the capital. But should his forces move in that direction, they will be attacked by the liberalists under Gen. Degollado, who was on the eve of leaving for Puebla.

Private letters from Tulac, Arizona, dated February 3d, state that the report was current there that Governor Peschiera has been hanged. Although not much confidence was placed in it, the writer says it is not improbable, as Sonora is fully ripe for another revolution.

Advices from the Rio Grande portion of Arizona state that the feeling of the people is very general in favor of the establishment of a provisional goverment for Arizona, in case Congress does not organize the Territory, and that a convention to be held at Tucson will be called for this purpose. It is not thought that a judicial district merely will meet the wants of the Territory, and that any further connection with New Mexico is intolerable.

The expedition north of the Gila found it to be fine country, well wooded, besides having much mineral wealth. Quicksilver specimens were brought in.

The Apaches were badly whipped by a ranging party with considerable loss.

The receipts into the treasury for the last week amount to nearly $1,500,000; drafts paid $873,000; drafts issued $4,879,000. The reduction from the amount on hand the previous week is nearly $3,396,000, leaving subject to draft upwards of $5,678,000.

The Fillibusters in Texas to be Crushed Out—The Mexican Treaty.—*Washington, Feb. 27—10 P. M.*—Fillibuster stock has been badly set back by reports in a well informed quarter that Col. Lee, who has some 600 men between Fort Clarke and Fort Brown, in Texas, has been ordered to crush out Cortinas and his band of outlaws, even if obliged to follow them into Mexico. This action results from an application of Gen. Houston for protection of American citizens upon the Rio Grande, which region is represented by Senator Wigfall to have been desolated by fire and sword. It is also confidently asserted that the Governor of Chiahua, having applied to our government for troops to protect that province from the ravages of organized bands of marauders, our troops are to intervene there also.

The points of the Mexican treaty now before the Senate are as already published. As it does not stipulate that former concession of the Mexican government to American citizens for transit routes are to be enforced, opposition to the treaty is made for that cause, to say nothing of the perilous position of the Juarez party in Mexico. There will be a long discussion in the Senate upon the subject, but the impression is general that the treaty will be defeated.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.—*Detroit, Feb. 22.*—The Michigan Democratic State Convention for the election of delegates to the Charlston convention to-day selected George V. N. Lathrope, ex-Senator Stuart, Geo. W. Peck, P. H. Reilly, delegates at large, and eight district delegates. The resolutions adopted reaffirm the Cincinnati platform, acknowledge the binding force of the decision of the Supreme Court, denounces John Brown's raid, and charging it on the Republicans, presents Mr. Douglas as the choice of Michigan for the Presidency; denounces the present and past State administrations.

The convention was fully attended and quite harmonious in its action. The delegates were elected by acclamation, and the resolutions unanimously adopted.

Later from Havana.—*New Orleans, Feb. 24.*—An arrival here brings advices from Havana to the 20th inst.

The authorities at Havana have claimed military service from Spanish born American citizens, and require a substitute to be furnished, or the payment of $1000. Consul Helm demanded the release of those from whom this service was required, which was refused. One person paid the thousand dollars under protest. The correspondence in relation to the whole affair has been forwarded to Washington.

Iowa Democratic State Convention.—*Burlington, Iowa, Feb. 25.*—The Democratic State Convention met at Des Moines on the 22d, for the purpose of selecting delegates to Charleston. A. C. Dodge, Ben. M. Samuels, ex-Governor Baker and D. O. Lynch were chosen delegates at large. Resolutions instructing the delegates to vote for Judge Douglas were passed.

Later from California.—*St. Louis, Feb. 23.*—The overland mail of the 4th has arrived. Gen. Denver had commenced the canvas in opposition to Dr. Gwin as United States Senator.

New quicksilver mines have been opened since the closing of the Almaden mines, and tons of silver ore are *en route* to San Francisco for assay.

Later from Texas.—*New Orleans, Feb. 23.*—Gov. Houston, of Texas, has dispatched a special agent to Washington, relative to the state of affairs on the Rio Grande. Should the United States Government refuse to send a force to punish the Mexican marauders, it is believed that Gov. Houston will order out the Texas militia, and invade Mexico.

Dissolution in Canada.—*Toronto, Feb. 23rd.*—A very lengthy address from the Reform Association appears in the Globe, advocating a dissolution of the union, and the establishment of two or more provinces, with local legislatures, a central authority to administer matters common to the whole country, and a written constitution.

Destructive Fire at Danville, Ky.—*Pittsburg, Feb. 23.*—The principal part of Danville, Ky., was destroyed by fire yesterday, consuming 80 buildings, including three churches, the court-house, Adams express office, the Batterton Hotel, and many of the leading business houses. The loss is estimated at a quarter million dollars.

Sewing Machine Case Decided—*Baltimore, Feb. 25.*—The great sewing machine case of Singer vs. Walmsley, agent for Ladd, Webster & Co., was this morning ended in the U. S. district court. The decision was in favor of the plaintiffs in all six of the issues involved.

Alabama Legislature.—*Charleston, Feb. 14.*—The Legislature of Alabama has passed a bill exempting goods imported at Southern ports from taxation when sold in Alabama. Also, a bill to call a convention to reform the State constitution.

Arrival of Steamer Baltic.—*New York, Feb. 26.*—The steamer Baltic, from Aspinwall, has arrived, bringing $1,400,000 in specie from California. Her advices have been anticipated. Senator Latham comes passenger.

The Lost Steamer Hungarian.—Three Hundred and Sixty Passengers Lost.—*Halifax, Feb. 25.*—The clearance of the Hungarian has been found. She had three hundred and sixty passengers. None of the names has yet been obtained.

Honduras and Ruatan.—*New Orleans, Feb. 23.*—Dates from Ruatan to the 14th have been received.—The citizens were making energitic praparations to resist by force the cession of the Island to Honduras.

Mr. Bright and the French Emperor.—We observe by our late English files, that Mr. Bright has made a great reform speech at Manchester, in the course of which he spoke very highly of Louis Napoleon. In that portion of his remarks which referred to the new commercial movement in France, Mr. B. said: "You find him propounding in a document, which deserves to be written in letters of gold, a new commercial policy for France, and for the world. (Cheers.) And I, who have no regard for that which men call fame, venture to say that for centuries to come, if that policy be carried out by the Emperor of the French, the blessed renown which will attach to his name, will eclipse all the sanguinary glory which encircles the founder of the dynasty by to which he belongs."

The Union.—The following is a good one, said to have been produced under the immediate inspiration of a drink composed of equal portions of Monongahela and Bourbon:

The union of rye, and the union of corn,
Their union with lake ice and river;
The union with sugar in one spacious horn,
And their unflagging union forever.

An author should always be careful not to mistake voluminousness for luminousness.

The best way to condemn bad traits is by practicing good ones.

A Cleveland Sell—"She Walks in Beauty Like the Night."

The local of the Cleveland Plaindealer, who is the funniest man now at large, gets off the following. Brown was among the sold:

When Sam Medary published the Ohio Statesman, he discharged a compositor one day. "I shan't go," said the compositor. "What in ——'s the reason?" said Sam, in a still, small voice. "Because," said the compositor, "I don't see how you can get along without me." Sam was rather pleased at the fellow's impudence, and told him to go to work again.

That was rather cool. We have heard of other cool things. In Mexico the banditti rob the priests, and then make the priests bless them at the pistol's muzzle. Our readers must have heard of the blood-thirsty boy in Arkansas who plead guilty in court to murdering his father and mother with a tomahawk, but with tears in his eyes begged the judge to show mercy to a poor orphan.

We have now something of a tremendously icy nature to chronicle which happened here at home.

Last week Mlle. Melville was announced to walk one hundred consecutive hours at the Clipper Shades, Seneca street.

Mlle. Melville appeared, and with a slow and stately tread perambulated an elevated platform in tights and abbreviated dress. She was graceful in form and lithe in motion. Her face she kept closely veiled.

Mlle. Melville drew large audiences. The receipts during the "100 consecutive hours" amounted to over $400.

Stories of Mlle. Melville's peerless beauty circulated free'y and were eagerly swallowed.

Gentleman undertook to converse with Mlle. Melville, but she only shook her head in reply. She was French and could speak no English.

Among the most constant visitors at the Clipper Shades during the "walking" was a young farmer from Marion county. He fell in love with Mlle. Melville.—He became what is sometimes called "dead struck."—His feelings got so worked up at last that he offered her, through her business man, his hand in marriage, after being assured she was chaste and amiable. The business man conveyed the offer to Mile. Melville, who said she would think of it. At length the walking closed and Mlle. Melville disappeared. The young farmer hunted wildly through the city for her but she was not to be found. He met a retired sporting man who told him that the walking lady's parents resided in Newark, New Jersey, and that in all probability she was there with them. Thanking the retired sporting man for this intelligence, the young farmer started for "the Jarsies." Nobody knows where he now is.

We are rapidly approaching the "point"—the coolness of the thing. "Mlle. Melville" is a young Irishman with blazen red hair and whiskers. He is a well known character round town. He adopted the walking dodge to raise the wind, and did it pretty effectually. A female dressmaker prepared his costume and his glossy black curls he procured of a well known barber. While some will doubtless say "they knew all about it," it is still believed that he succeeded in selling some fifteen hundred of our fellow-citizens. Even the Press, the Archimedean lever which moves the world, was *somewhat deceived*. This fellow is evidently a highly disreputable character, but under the circumstances we find it difficult to be angry with him.

From the N. O. Delta.

A Negro Wedding—An Objection Raised—Grand Row in a Church.—On last Sunday evening the African Church on St. Paul street, First District, was filled to overflowing with colored folks, who had congregated there to witness a marriage ceremony, which had been announced previously. In due time the bridal party arrived in a carriage, and the bride, dressed up in white muslin and white satin slippers, sprang out upon the pavement and walked up the aisle, leaning upon the arm of an elderly colored "gemman." The bridegroom, in broadcloth, white kid gloves and patent leather boots, stepped up to the altar with rather a confused look, seeming, as he glanced over the crowd, as if he was fearful of seeing persons present whom he did not wish invited to the ceremony. At last the old black pastor adjusted his spectacles with the air of an executioner, and then looked to see that the couple and those in waiting were properly arranged, and commenced.—The exhortation on the subject of matrimony was immense, and was listened to with marked attention by all except the bridegroom, who seemed somewhat nervously inclined, and looked as if he wished the affair was over. At last the old black patriarch commenced the ceremony of uniting them, and as a matter of form, nothing else, said in a clear voice which could be heard all over the building—"An if dere is any niggers what objects to this marriage, let dem speak out now, or forever moor hold dere peace."—There was a moment of breathless silence, the bride turning half around boldly, while the bridegroom twitched the muscles of his face nervously, and looked toward the carpet of the chancel. The next moment the till then orderly congregation was in commotion. A noise was made near the door. Some exclamations of anger, in a woman's voice, were plainly discernible above the buz of the folks in church; and then fairly sweeping along the aisle, with a baby in her arms, came a likely negro woman, fairly foaming over with excitement. Reaching the railing of the chancel, and holding her baby high up in her arms, she exclaimed, in a voice which frightened the would-be bride almost into hysterics, and caused the bridegroom's knees to quake, "I objec' to dis ere marriage, Mister Preecher; dat ar man am my husbin afore God!" The whole colored congregation, the majority of whom were women, here rose to their feet, and the bridegroom, seeing that a storm was brewing, made a bold stroke to save himself. "Whar's de pruf! whar's de pruf!" he exclaimed, fearing to look at the woman, and turning around appealingly to the excited audience. The woman held up a small bundle, which oscillated somewhat at the top, in her excited handling of it, and the crowd were satisfied. The bridegroom dared not look back, but he judged from the countenances of the congregation what the woman was doing, and seeing that the game was up in that quarter, grabbed hold of his bride and half bore her down the aisle towards the door. The Babel that followed can not be described, and some of the excited old women worked themselves into such a frenzy that they caught up their "old men's" sticks, and pursued the couple to the carriage door with evil intent. Fortunately for the bridal party, the Jehu of the vehicle into which they sprang, lashed his horses and dashed away just in time to save their bacon. After getting clearly out of danger, a counsel of war was held in the carriage, and the occupants decided that they had been much aggrieved, concluded to try another preacher up town, who, we learned, tied the knot and sent them forth rejoicing,

"Two souls with but one single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

All of a Tremble.—The secretary of one of our insurance companies, says the New York Journal of Commerce, not long since advertised for a bookkeeper, and received in response the following letter, which is so original and business-like that we are permitted to copy it, as a guide to other applicants for similar situations. The writer thoughtfully inclosed a leaf cut from an old account-book as a sample of his work:

Big Tager, *Wilkes County, Georgia.*

My Dr. Sir: I am a wanting of a situation in bookkeeping, and Mr. Shirman said how that you would like to get me into your office. If so please answer to oncet. I send you a specimen of my single entry, but I can keep em double as well. I am all of a tremble, having just been licking a nigger.

From yours truly, F. S. Hirshfelder.

The Consumption of Cotton.—The average weekly consumption of cotton in Great Britain through last year was the largest ever known, being 44,120 bales per week, 41,819 in 1858; 37,681 in 1857; and 43,520 in 1856. The crop of American cotton in 1856 (year ending September 1st) was 3.528,000 bales; in 1857, 2,940,000 bales; in 1858, 3,114,000 bales; in 1859, 3,851,000 bales; and the deliveries at the ports already show a sufficient increase to indicate a crop for the current year of not less than 4,400,000 bales—the largest crop yet known. England will take about fifty-six per cent of the crop; our Northern manufacturers about seventeen per cent.; and nearly all of the remaining twenty-seven per cent will be taken in the other countries of Europe."

Illness of Mr. Hickman.—By a private letter from West Chester, we regret to learn that Hon. John Hickman is in a very precarious state of health. He came home from Washington several days previously, intending to return on Monday last, but his indisposition was found to be so serious that it was deemed unadvisable to undertake the journey, and his friends are fearful that he will not be able to resume his Congressional duties for some time at least.—*Lancaster (Pa.) Ex.*

The Dog Days.—Proprietor of the Dog.—Has he been bitin' you, sir? Victim—Oh! Ah! Ugh!——. Proprietor—Vell, I tho't as there was somethink the matter with him, 'cos he wouldn't drink nuffin for two days, and so vos jist a-goin to muzzle him.

It is said that the Tartars invite a man to drink by gently pulling his ear. A good many of our people will "take a pull" without waiting to have their ears pulled.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois.

The charges brought against Mr. McClernand, though unsustained by any evidence, have been made to re-act on those Southern gentleman who supported him. We have, therefore, put ourself to some trouble to ascertain the correctness of these charges. Mr. McClernand had been in Congress before, and fortunately has left a record, to which appeal can be taken with the utmost safety. This we have done, and must be allowed to say that, so far from bolding Col. Ashmore culpable, we contend that he merits approbation. In another column will be found an extract from the proceedings of Congress, in which remarks made anterior to the election of Speaker, by Mr. McClernand and Mr. Logan, both Democratic members from Illinois. Let them be read as an answer to the charge of freesoilism. He there broadly and distinctly avowed his readiness to protect slavery wherever it exists, whether in a State or a Territory. If a Territorial Government pass laws recognising the institution, then he is willing that Congress shall interpose to protect it from robbery and violence. If a Territorial Legislature pass laws prohibiting slavery, then he and the entire Democratic party of Illinois declare their readiness to abide the result of an appeal to the judicial tribunal. They so declare, plainly and explicitly, in their recent. Now, when we remember that, argue and theorize as we please, the popular sentiment will regulate this whole question; this sentiment will be formed by the people who to emigrate to the new territory—and that the character of that people will be determined by the soil and climate of the territory, can any one say that this solution of the question is freesoilism? No matter what may be the platform laid down at Charleston, it cannot prohibit an appeal to the judicial tribunal; to that complexion it will come—that tribunal will decide it. The party might go into power upon the most extreme and stringently worded platform which the ingenuity of man can contrive, yet the question would be still open for judicial adjudication. No party platform can forestall that appeal. Does the declaration, then, which is contained in the remarks of Mr. McClernand, indicate any of that deadly hostility to slavery which animates freesoilers? Does it breathe that spirit of rapacity, which would exclude the South from all the Territories? In 1848, when he was in the House, he voted against the Wilmot proviso. We submit to the candor of readers, whether the difference existing between Southern men and the North-western Democrats is such as to bring down upon the latter the curses and maledictions which some Southern men and journals heap upon them. We do not ask whether it be politic, but is it generous, does it indicate the sympathy which the brave should win from the brave, that men, who, in no way connected with slavery, but who have fought against this anti-slavery sentiment, who have encountered it in its very citadels, met it face to face in every non-slaveholding State, and in political conflicts fiercer than ever raged before, tried to stifle its fanatical spirit before it could get abroad on its mission of mischief, is it generous that such men should be abused at the South? Should not freesoilism and abolitionism be allowed the monopoly in abuse of such men, and such a man as Mr. McClernand's record shows him to be.

He is charged also with being a protective man. Has any proof been given of the charge? Our readers will be surprised, after the positive charge preferred against him, to know that he, while a member of Congress, in 1848, made the following declaration: "Whatever, sir, may be the policy of other nations, that of the United States consists pre-eminently in free trade. Experience not only bears testimony to this great truth, but God himself has stamped it with an omnipotent hand in the everlasting features of the country, in its vast extent, its diversities of soil and climate, its superior adaptation to the production of breadstuffs and cotton—the great staples for feeding and clothing mankind—which, in our hands, must eventually secure us the control of the commerce and exchanges of the world." In the same remarks, he denounced the tariff of 1842, as "oppressive and unjust." He said, with emphasis, "once tawdry wealth overcame honest toil; but justice and the democracy of numbers finally triumphed, and the 'black tariff,' of 1842, was replaced by the revenue tariff of 1846. Happy, glorious result! the emancipation of labor from the bonds of capital. A second Declaration of Independence! The grand and instructive event should ever stand as a light and a guide for the future."

He is again charged with being an internal improvement. No proof, of course, given. But during his brief career in Congress, he is not without a record.—He then sustained President Polk in his veto of measures for giving aid to improving the rivers and harbors in the North-west. He opposed the measures on the ground that they infringed upon the rights of the States, and because of the immense increase of patronage which they gave to the Federal Government. He moreover opposed the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States. "Distribution," he said, "is the entering wedge of a high restrictive tariff."

After such an exhibition of Mr. McClernand's record, can any Southern man with propriety or reason deem Col. Ashmore deserving of censure? Does he not rather merit an expression of approbation, for his independence in boldly standing out from among the delegates from South Carolina, and daring to do justice to an honest defender and supporter of the Constitution? If Mr. McClernand be not deserving of the denunciation he has received, as his record will show, can any reason be ascribed why he should have been shunned as though he was a leper—or why he should be so misrepresented? We may do injustice, but when an innocent man is so hounded, it would be well that suspicion should be on the alert to discern the cause. Let us be vigilant, lest this be but a part of a scheme to drive off the Northern Democrats, to sever the bonds that hold the party together, and after its disruption to commit the South to a purely sectional organization, through which some extreme man, perhaps from South Carolina, perhaps from Alabama, may be put in nomination, and run the slender chance of an election in the House, even though the venture increase the prospects of the Black Republican candidate. Politicians out of party as well as those in it are fair objects of popular scrutiny. They are men—watch them!—*South Carolinian.*

Death of Howard H. Caldwell.—We regret to announce the death of Howard H. Caldwell, of this place. He, for some time, has been in a very low condition, and his restoration to the fulness of health despaired of. On Tuesday afternoon, his earthly career, brief but full of promise in literary achievements, was brought to a sad termination. Mr. Caldwell has long been known as one of the young and ardent devotees of the poetic muse. Her inspiration he wooed not in vain. His verses have been published in a neat little book form; among them will be found some that breathe the pure and genuine emotions of the fancy-winged visitant of the imaginative world. He entered the South Carolina College in 1849. While there he gave many manifestations of the poetic tendency of his mind. Mr. Caldwell leaves a wife, a child and a large number of relatives and friends to lament his death. The notice in another column announces that the obsequies will be solemnized at 10 o'clock, this morning.

Columbia South Carolinian, 23rd inst.

A Magnificent Flag.—The splendid military company, the Wilmington Light Infantry, of Wilmington, N. C., have, through Maj. Geo. W. Talbott, of the Baltimore Military, contracted with E. A. Gibbs, of this city, for a magnificent company flag, a present from the ladies of Wilmington. On one side is to be an eagle, from the beak of which appears "Mecklenburg, 20th May, 1775;" below, "Wilmington Light Infantry, incorporated 1853. God protect the right." On the other side, the Coat of Arms of North Carolina, surmounted by stars. On the top of the flag-staff is to be a metalic eagle of gold, fire-gilded. Col. Lilly is making a splendid flag-belt of the finest material. The whole, when finished, will be the most splendid affair ever gotten up in this city, the cost of which will be over one hundred dollars. It will be finished by the first of March, and will be well worth seeing by our citizens. The commander of the company is Capt. E. D. Hall, the worthy Sheriff of Wilmington, a gentleman in high standing, and the corps, we learn, is composed principally of merchants.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

A Handsome Cane.—On yesterday, the palmetto cane, which we some time since stated was being prepared by some of our citizens, was sent on by express to Hon. Mr. Edmondson, of Virginia. It is a very pretty cane, neatly polished, with a gold head and suitable inscription. It was finished by Messrs. Cooper & Gaither. It would have been more appropriate to send on a little twig, a glove or gauntlet. Such a present would more nearly harmonize with the gentle rebuke which was administered to the Pennsylvania leader of the fanciful cohort of eighteen million freemen, with whom he threatened the South with invasion and coercive retention within the Union. As a testimonial response, however, from sympathizing Carolinians, this handsomely finished palmetto cane is by no means amiss. We dislike to see resort to violence, but this abuse of Southern men and Southern States requires a violent remedy.

South Carolinian, 22d inst.

Shooting Affray.—On Saturday last, Gorrel Webb, a free negro, was shot at Campbleton, in the *abdomen* by a boy called Monk Julian, from the effects of which, it was rumored, he died; we have, however, heard his death contradicted.—*Fayetteville Carolinian, 22d.*

Historical Facts.

The tardiness with which mankind adopt improvements may be, in some degree, illustrated by the following facts hastily thrown together:

Canal locks were invented in 1581, by engineers of Viterbe, in Italy. They were nearly a hundred years getting fairly into use in France, and about one hundred and fifty in crossing the British Channel.

At this time it was made felony, in several European States, to ride in wheel carriages.

The steam engine was invented, or, rather, the principle of it discovered, by the Marquis of Worcester, as early as 1660. Few understood and none encouraged it. He died in great mortification. The honor was afterwards engrossed by Savary.

In 1765 the Earl of Stanhope applied the steam engine to propelling a vessel. A steamboat was run twenty miles on the Sankey Canal, Liverpool, in 1797, and another on the Forth and Clyde Canal, in 1801. A steamboat trip was made on the Delaware as early as 1791.

In 1807, when Robert Fulton was fitting up his first steamboat at New York, respectable, and sensible, and gray-headed men pronounced him "a fool for his pains."

Oliver Evans went before committees of Legislatures, first in Pennsylvania, and then in Maryland, with a project of a steam carriage, as early as 1804. He asked a little aid to defray the expense. They could hardly be prevented from reporting in favor, not of steam engines for carriages, but of a straight jacket for himself. Now, almost all nations have had the sagacity and ingenuity to seize and utilize the precious idea.

When Peter the Great, in 1760 or thereabouts, commenced a canal between the Wolga and the Don, the Governors and Boyards of the country opposed it earnestly, thinking it impiety to turn rivers out of the channels which heaven had assigned them.

When some Dutchmen proposed to make the river Manzanares navigable to the Tagus, and that to Lisbon, the Council said it it had been the will of God that the rivers should be navigable, he would have made them so.

When Brinley, the great engineer, told a committee of Parliament, to whom Bridgewater's petition was referred, that canals were better than rivers, and would supersede them for the purpose of navigation, the committee were shocked, and asked him, "And pray, sir, what were the rivers made for?" "To feed canals," was the answer.

Dr. Franklin surveyed the route of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal at his own expense, in 1757.

Baron Napier surveyed the route of the Forth and Clyde Canal, at his own expense, in 1761.

Both of these works were subsequently accomplished, but after great delay.

Dr. Zabdiel Boyalston introduced innoculation for the small pox into Boston in 1721, and tried at first on his son Thomas, and other members of the family; but such was the force of prejudice and unbelief, that the other physicians gave a unanimous opinion against it, the municipal government prohibited its practice, and the populace would have torn him to pieces if he had not retired from the city.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Mysterious Visitor at the White House.

Perhaps he is a friend of one who last winter did so sharp a trick. At all the leevees for a month, there was a man dressed in the very height of fashion. His coat was faultless, his pants unwrinkled, his feet were cased in silk stockings, and upon them were immaculate pumps. His shirt bosom was a miracle. So white, so stiff, so beruffled, so curiously plaited. His hands were hidden by symmetrical kids whose white was just tinged with a suspicion of straw color. And when he shook his ambrosial locks, or waived his elaborate *mouchoir*, it seemed as if gales from Araby the Blest filled the room with their perfume. Great was the marvel. Many and loud, and earnest the questions. "Who was he?—Whence was he? What was he?" Profound and heartfelt the sighs of despair, as each young lady received from each young gallant the abrupt answer, "Don't know." Legislators forgot to legislate: three Southern men sat a whole day in their seats, and never said "disunion," and one Northern man refrained for six hours from saying Kansas. Cass was taken sick; Floyd excluded all visitors, the Postmaster-General so far forgot himself as to remove a Buchanan man and appoint a friend of Douglas; while J. B., who is devlish sly, nodded and whispered confidentially to his New York friend, J. G. B.—another "Sir William Gore Ouseley." Washington was shaken to the centre, and some of the citizens wrote to Gov. Wise for protection. He replied in a letter which has never been published—no ordinary font being equal to the task.

For three weeks this went on. On the fourth levee night, a detective, who had been employed to find the name of the stranger, rushed breathless into the reception room, and whispering "Fox, New York," with his dying heart, gave up at once the secret and the ghost. "Fox, New York," shouted the President to the by-standers. "Fox," shouted they to those in the lobby. "Fox, New York," cried out delirious young ladies in the east room, as they gently fainted in the arms of expectant young men.

Washington slept that night. It had not before for four weeks.

Washington slept that night and woke the next morning to find on every wall and in every paper this announcement.

R. E. D. Fox, Esq.,
of New York,
Chief Artist of the Eminent Tailoring
Firm of Blank & Bland,
Is at Willard's, and will be happy, etc.

An Eloquent Compliment to the Northern Democracy.—Senator Toombs, of Georgia, in his late speech in the Senate, bore noble testimony to the courage and fidelity of the Northern Democracy. He said:

To make this appeal effectual, it is our duty at the South, first, to crush out the party divisions which exist among ourselves; to unite with all men who feel the wrongs of their country, and who are willing to unite for their redress; who have no affiliation or sympathy with Black Republicanism in any of its forms, and are ready to drive them from the national councils. Let the enemies of this organization extend to each other cordially the right hand of fellowship, and for pure and honest purposes, bring their past party differences and sacrifice them at the altar of patriotism. Thus, having secured our own union and harmony, let us appeal to the friends of the Constitution in the non-slaveholding States to imitate our example. Let us appeal to those of that class who are among, but not of, the public enemies themselves. Let us invoke them to join the army of the Constitution.—Let us call upon the American organization of the North, as well as the South, to enlist under its banners. Let us invoke, in a spirit of kindness and Fraternity, those Democrats of the North who, from discontent upon a collateral issue, have withdrawn from the faithful column, and whose position gives aid and comfort to the common enemy, to return to their colors. I have no word of invocation to those who stand to-day in the ranks of the Northern Democracy, but to remember and emulate their past history. From the beginning of this sectional controversy, they have stood firmly by the Constitution, in sunshine and storm. No body of men, in the world's history, ever exhibited higher or nobler devotion to principle under such adverse circumstances.

The enemies of the Constitution, seeing that they were its best bulwark in the non-slaveholding States, have brought against them every engine of destruction which their maddened malice could invent. Their very loyalty to the Constitution is daily charged against them as treason to their own firesides. Amid the opprobrious epithets, the gibes and jeers of the enemies of the Constitution; worse than this, amid words of distrust and reproach, even from men of the South, these great-hearted patriots have marched steadily on in the path of duty. Amid treachery and desertion at home, and injustice from without, amid disaster and defeat, they have risen superior to fortune, and stand today, with their banners all tattered and soiled in the honorable service of the whole country, ready to renew the conflict and to snatch victory from the very jaws of defeat. No matter what fortune may betide us in the future, while life lasts, I have a hand that will succor and a heart ready to embrace the humblest soldier of this noble band.

Gen. Wm. Walker—Mr. Douglas.—We had the pleasure of a call yesterday afternoon, from Gen. Wm. Walker, late President of Nicaragua, who left on the train last night, for Charleston, whence (on Wednesday) he takes the steamer for New York. One purpose of Gen. Walker, in visiting the North, is to supervise the proof sheets of his forthcoming *History of the Expedition to Nicaragua*, which will be issued early in April.

The General is still a firm believer in the necessity of a slave government outside of this Union—Nicaragua, for instance—and regards Hon. S. A. Douglas as one of the most devoted friends of that mode of slavery extension. He is a firm believer, too, in the success of Douglas, before the Charleston Convention.

Gen. Walker will return to New Orleans in a few weeks.

Montgomery Mail.

The New York papers announce the arrival at that port of the British ship Cambria, Capt. Russell, from Greenock, Scotland. Capt. Russell is the person who rescued Capt. Luce, of the ill-fated steamer Arctic, with Mr. Allen of the Novelty Works, and ten other passengers, on the 27th of September, 1854, and who, after bestowing upon them the hospitalities of his ship for two weeks, landed the party safely in Montreal. A testimonial of esteem it is thought will be presented to him.

The Collins Steamer Adriatic.—The splendid steamship Adriatic, on Tuesday started from New York on an excursion trip, to test some improvement and alterations made in her engines and machinery. She returned to the light ship in the afternoon, to send some of her company to the city, after which she again put to sea, where she will remain for several days. Her owners are getting the Adriatic ready for the new line of American steamers between New York and Southampton and Havre.

The National Revenue.—The revenue for the 6 months ending the 31st of December exceeds, by $4,238,000, the same period last year. The increase at N. York for Jan'y and February authorizes the belief that Secretary Cobb's estimate of $56,000,000 for the present fiscal year will be fully sustained; and perhaps exceeded, if the imports continue to crowd in as recently.—*New York Tribune.*

Youth and Age.

The following beautiful lines originally appeared in the Etonian, a periodical started about twenty years ago, by the boys of Eton College. For truth,